

CATALOGUE

OF

COINS OF THE SHÁHS
OF PERSIA

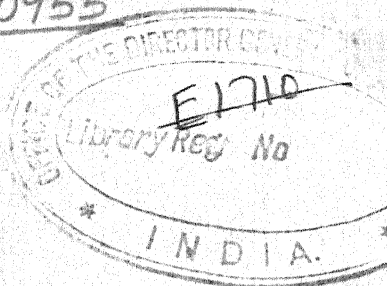
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THE COINS

OF THE

SHÁHS OF PERSIA,

SAFAVIS, AFGHÁNS, EFSHÁRIS,
ZANDS, AND KÁJÁRS.

BY

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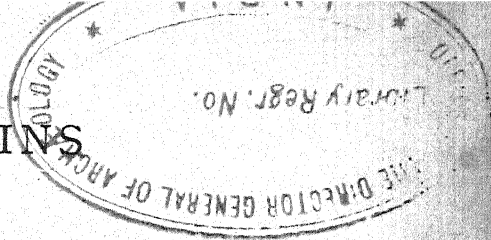
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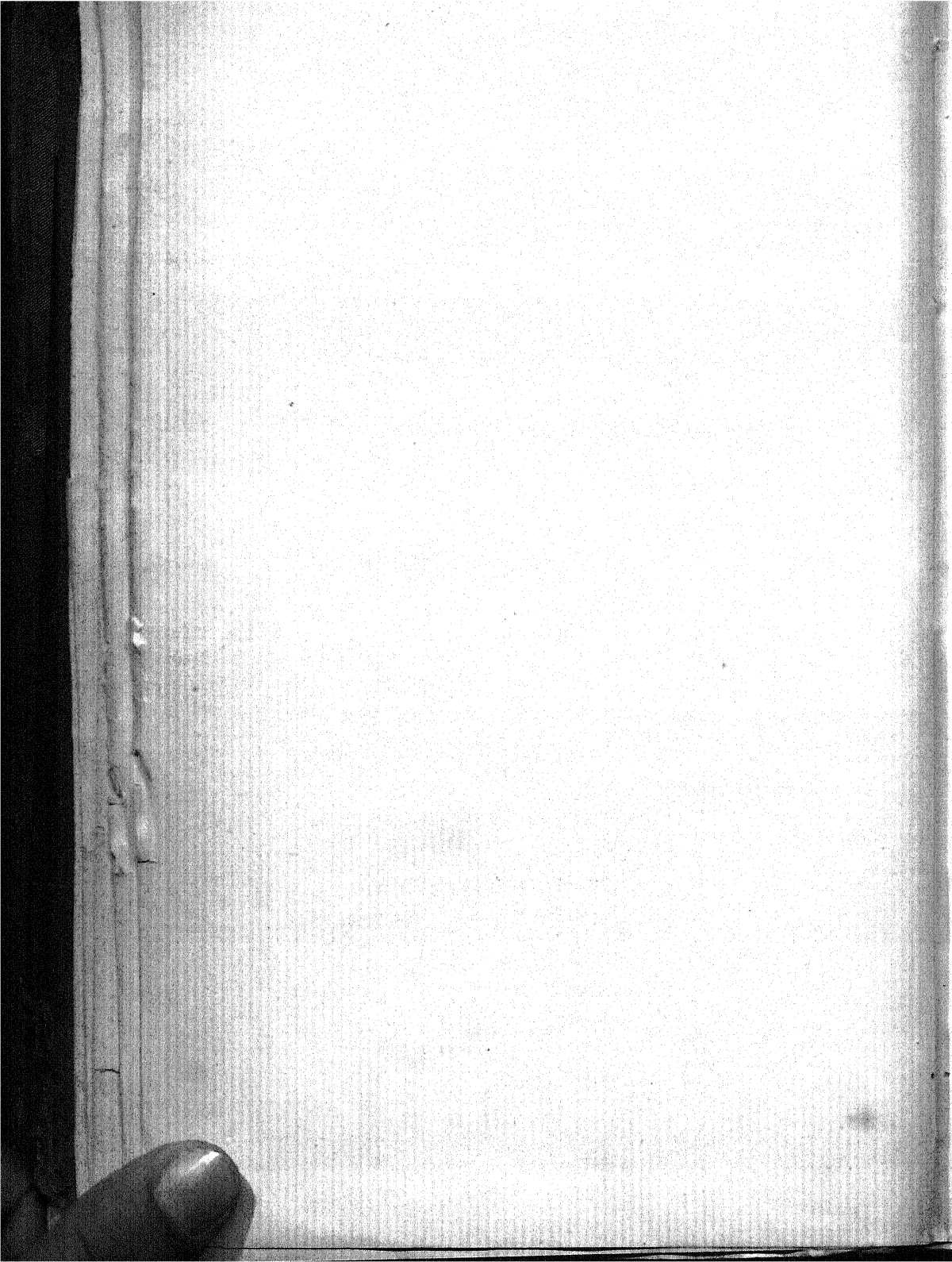
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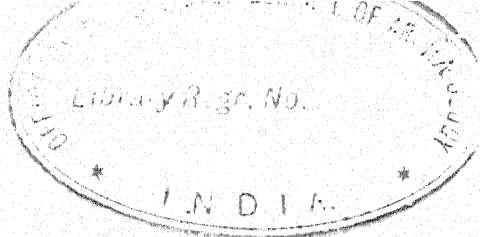
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PREFACE.

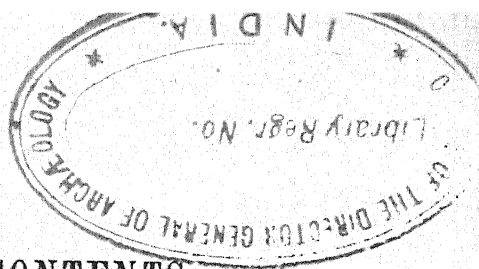
THE present Volume contains the description of the Coins of the Şafavi and subsequent dynasties of Persia, from the enthronement of Sháh Isma'íl I., A.H. 907=A.D. 1502, to the present day.

The work follows the system of previous volumes describing Oriental Coins, and is similarly illustrated. As however it is the first Catalogue of Persian coins of its class, yet issued, the number of plates is larger than usual.

The absence of any authoritative history of Persia in a European language has made research in Persian manuscripts a first necessity, while the imperfection of the few lists of Persian coins in numismatic works has rendered their decipherment a new inquiry. In both cases this labour could not have been performed without the generous aid of my colleague Dr. Charles Rieu, Keeper of Oriental Manuscripts, who has not only allowed me to refer to him throughout the composition of the work, but has also read the proof-sheets. While such merit as the work may possess is largely due to him, he has not catalogued the coins, and is therefore not responsible for any defects. I would also express my sincere acknowledgments to Professor Dr. Wold Tiesenhhausen, Keeper

of Coins in the Imperial Museum of the Hermitage, and to Professor Dr. Mehren, Keeper of Oriental Coins in the Royal Museum of Copenhagen, for valuable notices of coins in the collections under their charge. I owe my thanks to General Houtum Schindler for authoritative information bearing on the reckoning of time and coin-denominations of the Persians. I am also indebted to Mr. Grueber for help in the correction of the proofs.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.



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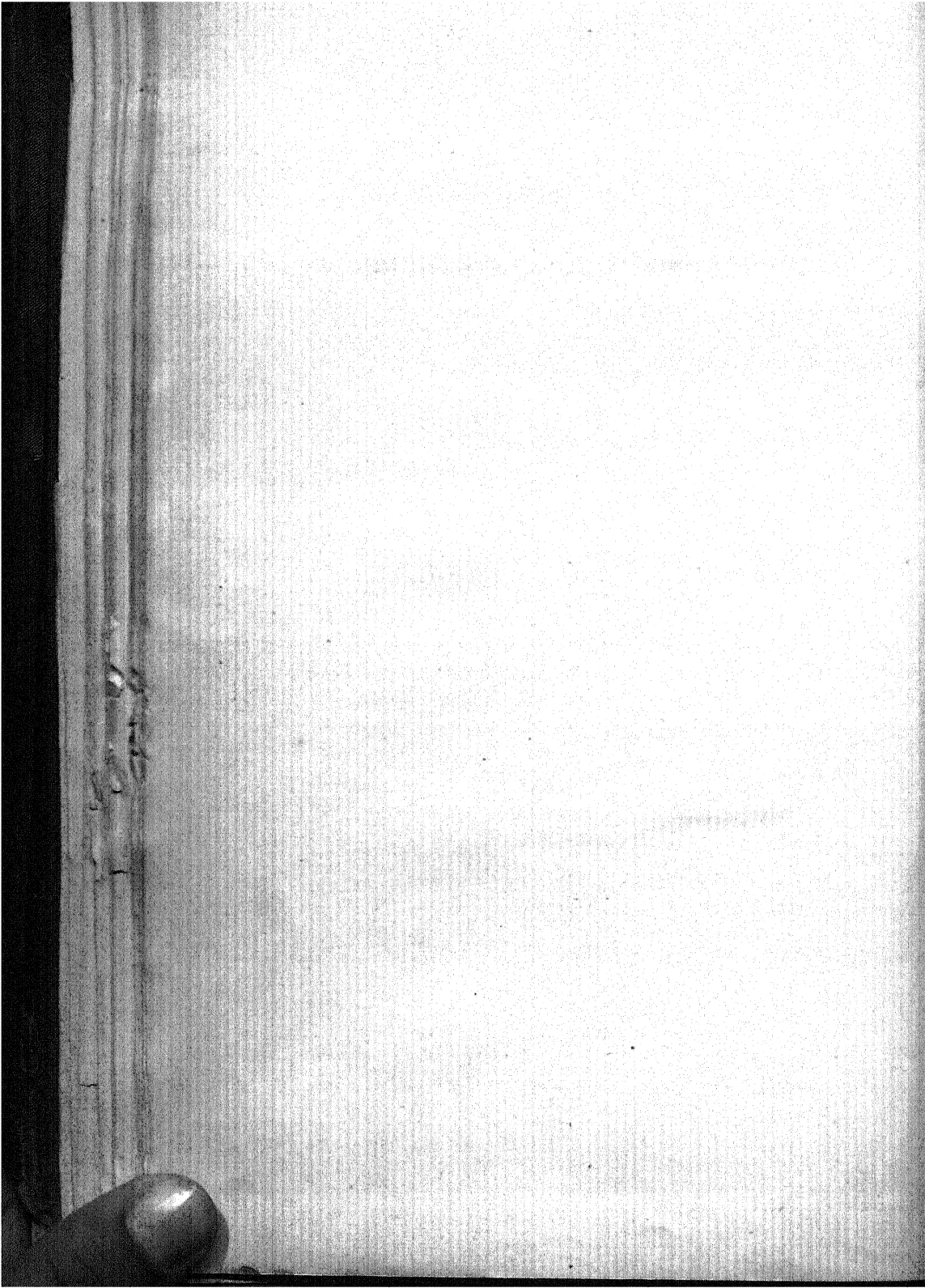
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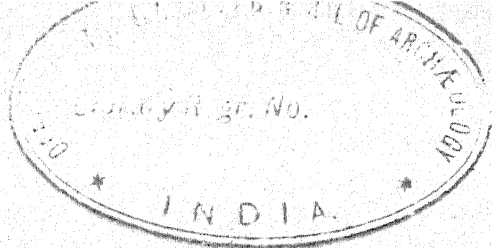
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INTRODUCTION.

I. CHRONOLOGY.

In preparing this Catalogue it has been necessary to fix the chronology of the reigns, as to which I have found no exact information in any European work.

The Persian mode of reckoning a king's reign presents two peculiarities: a reign is counted from Enthronement, and the regnal years are counted from the New-Year's Day on each vernal equinox, the Nau-rúz, whereas all other dates are given in Muhammadan lunar years and months. The adjustment of the Persian dates to our own has therefore been a matter of some difficulty, but I cannot regret the labour entailed by the endeavour to obtain historical accuracy in these dates, which, belonging as they do to modern history, demand the most precise statement possible.

Persian mode
of reckoning
reigns.

To explain the method of adjustment it will be necessary to state in brief the Persian mode of reckoning time. This is purely Muhammadan, except that the use of the solar year is concurrent with that of the lunar. It is, however, possible that in the Muhammadan system there may be some local peculiarities. The Persian usage is therefore here stated, without any assertion that in all particulars it represents the usage of the whole Muslim world.

Persian
reckoning
of time.

The day begins with sunset. In Persian documents the Night and day. word شب, 'night,' denotes the first moiety, روز 'day,' the second, though it is possible that 'day' is sometimes

used for the civil day of twenty-four hours, instead of its division, the natural day.

There is thus a discrepancy in the beginning of any day in Muslim and European reckoning, amounting to the interval from sunset to midnight, each day of the week beginning so much earlier than with us in Muslim countries, our eve of Sunday, for instance, being their night of that day.

In the tables for converting Muslim into European reckoning, the European day given is not that on which the Muslim day began, but that with which it mainly coincided. In other words, the coincidence of natural days is given.

This is shown in Ideler's remarks on the initial day of the Hijra, reckoned by the Easterns as Thursday, July 14-15, A.D. 622; by the Europeans as the oriental Friday, 15-16 (*Handbuch*, ii. 482-485).

It is important to note that the European day is that of popular observation, consequently it best suits the usual Muslim custom of observation; thus, as Ideler remarks, the European date is to be taken when we have to do with popular use, the Oriental for astronomical observation (p. 485). Wüstenfeld's Tables (*"Vergleichungs-Tabellen,"* F. Wüstenfeld, Leip., 1854), following the European reckoning, begin the calendar with Friday, July 16, which should be Thursday-Friday, 15-16. Thus, in converting dates, we can use Wüstenfeld's Tables, allowing for his neglect of the portion of the European day, and also for the possibility of the difference of a day on either side due to observation.*

Muhammadian
year.

The Muhammadan year consists of twelve lunar months, alternately of thirty and twenty-nine days, the twelfth being of twenty-nine or thirty days, this month Zu-l-

* The Comparative Table of the Years of the Hijra and of the Christian Era at the close of the volume is, as in previous volumes, an abridgement of Wüstenfeld's work.

Hijja having thirty days eleven times in every nineteen years (see note *). In practice a difficulty may occur as to Sha'bân, the month preceding Ramazân, the month of fasting, and similarly with the beginning of Shawwâl, the month following Ramazân. Properly the new moon should be seen to mark the beginning and end of the Fast. But no month can exceed thirty days, consequently there is no calendric disturbance of a serious character; the result can but be an interchange of months of twenty-nine and thirty days. In past time such variations must have often occurred: now this could only be, so far as Persia is concerned, in small and remote places, and with very strict Muslims. For in Persia, as in Egypt, the calendar is fixed by an official Almanac.*

* Further detail is given in the following interesting letter by General Houtum Schindler :—"The *popular* idea regarding the commencement of the months is that the first day of a month commences with the evening during which the new moon has first been seen. It sometimes happens at the end of the twenty-ninth day of a month that the moon has not been seen, on account of clouds, rain, &c., and the people then make the first of the month commence from sunset of the *next* day, counting the month as one of thirty days. This only occurs at small and out-of-the-way places, where almanacs are little known. The Persian astronomical almanac (*taqvim*) always gives the first day of the months correctly. No month can exceed thirty days, and doubt can only exist on account of the thirtieth day. After the thirtieth comes the first, even with the most fanatical part of the population, whether the moon has been seen or not. Seeing the moon is only of importance at the beginning and end of the Ramazân, particularly at the end. Some devout Musulmans, if they have not seen the moon continue the fast from the evening of the thirtieth till the evening of the next day, although they call this next day the first of Shevval. Ramazân always has thirty days. On the last day of Ramazân everybody is on the look-out for the faint crescent of the moon in the west, and every one on first seeing it rejoices, points it out to others, whom he embraces, &c. Should the sky at Teherân be overcast the courtiers are sad and gloomy. Then a telegram, sent in hot haste from the Central Telegraph Station, arrives with the announcement that the moon has been seen somewhere; for instance:

شش ساعت ربع کم ماه نو در تبریز دیده شده است

(six hours less a quarter, the new moon has been seen at Tabriz). The courtiers then 'heave' a sigh of relief—Alhamdulillah! the fast is over! but then they 'heave' another sigh, and lengthen their faces, as they think of the presents which they have to make to their people in the morning.

Almanacs.

Probably, before the use of printing, the most important days were defined by authority. It should, however, be noted that there is no certainty of agreement between Wüstenfeld's Tables and the official almanacs. In comparing these Tables with the Cairo Almanacs of A.H. 1243 to 1250 and 1259 to 1263 and 1265, it appears that in three cases the first day of the year, 1 Muharram, is dated one European day later by the Egyptian Almanac. In the conversion of dates we must therefore expect a degree of uncertainty as to the day of the month in both Muslim and European reckoning.

Solar year and
Tatar Cycle.

Besides the Muslim year, the Persians use the native solar year, beginning at the vernal equinox, called by them the Turkî year, on account of the Tatar Cycle, which gives its name to each year. In their histories each year begins with the Nau-rúz at the vernal equinox, the year being designated according to the Tatar Cycle, and also numbered according to the Hijra year.* It consequently follows that events of the Hijra year are constantly chronicled before the heading at its Nau-rúz. The spring being the season of going to war, the difficulty does not usually arise in reference to military matters.

"The following figures regarding the Musulman reckoning may be useful; they are not always accessible. A cycle of the Muhammadan era = 10,631 days = 19 years of 354 days + 11 years of 355 days.

"The days of the week are the same after every seventh cycle; first day of the year 1 was Friday, and the first day of the year 211 was again a Friday. Divide the Muhammadan year by 30; the remainder will be the year of the cycle, and the 2nd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 29th years of the cycle have 355 days.

"Muharrrem, Rabî I, Jemâdi I, Rejeb, Ramazân, and Zilhâdeh, always have thirty days.

Safer, Rabî II, Jemâdi II, Sh'abân, and Shavvâl, always have twenty-nine days.

"Zilhej has twenty-nine or thirty days."

* The formula is as in the following example:

هيات و قايع سال فرخنده فال اود ييل مطابق هزار و صد و شست و شش هجری
Gîzi-Kushâi, f. 14 a.

The Tatar Cycle is as follows :*

سچقان	Mouse.
اود	Bull.
بارس	Tiger.
توشقان	Hare.
لوی	Crocodile.
ایلان	Serpent.
یونت	Horse.
قوی	Sheep.
بیچکین	Ape.
تخاقو	Hen.
ایت	Dog.
تنگوز	Hog.

Correspondence of solar and lunar years.

In the use of the cycle there are disagreements as well as errors within a series. These are due to the confusion caused by no two years solar and lunar corresponding, and the consequent need occasionally to drop a lunar year containing no vernal equinox like A.H. 1153. Thus this year wholly disappears in the 'Histoire de Nader Chah.' We there find the heading of the year of the Sheep corresponding to A.H. 1151 (Part ii. p. 75), and the events up to 2 Zu-l-Hijja (p. 92), and then the heading of the year of the Ape corresponding to A.H. 1152, followed by the statement that the Nau-rúz occurred on 21 [l. 12] Zu-l-Hijja (p. 93). The next heading is that of the year of the Hen, corresponding to A.H. 1154, followed by the date of the Nau-rúz 3 Muharram (p. 119). It may be added that the date of 2 Muharram, 1154, occurs before the entry above cited in the record of an earlier event (p. 118). Thus a whole lunar year, A.H. 1153, had elapsed between the Nau-rúz of 1152 and that of 1154. In the case of the

* The list does not include variants, but only the ordinary names and their orthography in Persian sources, drawn up with Dr. Rieu's kind aid.

event of 2 Muḥarram, 1154, the historian has been careful to designate the Hijra year, having to deal with its second day. This is however quite exceptional, the Hijra day and month alone being usually stated where there is a long series of dates, divided by headings of the beginnings of the solar years.

In determining the reigns of the sovereigns of Persia, the Sháhs must be separated from the Kháns who arose after the first deposition of Sháh Rukh.

Julús.

The beginning of a Sháh's reign is marked by the date of his جلوس *julús*, or enthronement, when he was crowned and enthroned, and acquired the right of being mentioned in the Friday prayers, خطبه *khutba*, and having his name on the coinage سكه *sikka*. The rights of *khutba* and *sikka*, which were concomitants of the *julús*, were of the first importance; and there are instances of coins in this Catalogue showing the exercise of the right of coinage prior to enthronement.

When, as usual, there was an interval between reign and reign, there must have been mention of the *sovereign de jure* in the *khutba*.

The *julús* usually did not immediately follow the close of a predecessor's reign, probably because few of the Sháhs enjoyed an undisturbed succession. It is necessary to ascertain the date by a collation of authorities. Some sovereigns had a first *julús* on claiming the throne, before they gained possession of the capital, when they were again enthroned.

The Zand and Kájár Kháns before Fet-ḥ-'Alí Sháh did not assume full rights of sovereignty. Their money shows the position they took. The founder of each line first struck money in the name of Sháh Isma'íl (III.); then Kerím Khán Zand, as vakíl (وكيل), struck in the name of the Imám Muḥammad el-Mahdí, also using an invocation allusive to his own name; Muḥammad Hasan Khán Kájár similarly coining in the name of the Imám 'Alí-er-Riḍa. Evidently they had no regular *julús*. The later Zand

Kháns, successors of Kerím Khán, had at least in some cases a *julús*. But on their money they assume no regal titles: there was still a Şafaví heir. The principle of Kerím Khán is not deviated from except in the appearance of the names without titles of his first successor Abu-l-Feth and his last Luţf-'Alí, 'Alí Murád and Jaa'far using allusive invocations, while Şádiķ repeats that of Kerím Khán. Similarly the Kájár Aķa Muĥammad strikes in the name of both Imáms, and is content with an allusive invocation even after he had conquered his rivals, and as sole prince had a *julús*. Probably this was because a Şafaví prince, Sultán Muĥammad Mírza, had been proclaimed by him at Teherán, A.H. 1200, and was still living, although not in Persia.

Ázád Khán also issued Imámi coinage in the name of the Mahdí, with a mention of his own name. So far the Imámi coinage is the rule, the exceptions not bearing any sovereign titles. Fet-ĥ-'Alí Sháh made an extraordinary innovation. Before his *julús* he issued royal money, under his name Bába Khán, with the title Sultán: this is followed by his money as Sháh.

The regnal years of each king are the Turkí years as Regnal years already stated. If a king had his *julús* before the Nau-rúz the excess must have been reckoned to his first year. The regnal years however are usually not numbered either in books or on coins.* The sums of reigns were computed in Hijra years, months, and days. They are usually stated in the nearest number of years, or of years and months, the days rarely being given. The list of the author of the "Nukhubat-el-Akĥbár" affords an extreme case of this vague method. He states the date of the death of Aķa Muĥammad Khán and the dates of the *julús* of Fet-ĥ-'Alí Sháh and his death, and yet allows Fet-ĥ-'Alí 39 years (Or. 2837,

* The Persian coins, with one certain (no. 27a***, p. 270) and one possible exception (no. 17, p. 9), do not give the regnal year.

f. 194a-196a), the interval from Aḳa Muḥammad's death to his death being 38 years, 5 months, 27 days, and that from his own *julús* to his death being 38 years, 2 months, 25 days.

One coin in the series (no. 447, p. 144) struck by Aḳa Muḥammad Khán presents the date 2 Rejeb, 1209. It was issued at Káshán. This date, 22-23 January 1795, is not the date of Aḳa Muḥammad's *julús*, nor has it any significance in the calendar. It probably refers to some local event, possibly to the passage of Aḳa Muḥammad through the city on his return to Teherán after the capture of Kermán, if he took this route.

Determination
of dates.

The following sketch of the chronology of the Sháhs of Persia involves a sufficient historical outline for numismatic purposes, if compared with the Genealogical Trees and Chronological Table. A fuller history is alike beyond the scope of this work and the powers of the writer.

The genealogical trees give only the chief historical persons. The Persian usage of succession is in accordance with that of European nations with whom the Salic Law has prevailed; but the Sháh has the right of selecting his heir among his descendants. Under the Kájárs there is this peculiarity; the heir must be a Kájár on the side of both father and mother.

To date each reign research has been made in Persian manuscripts, in some cases checked by the statements of Europeans travelling in Persia in the times in question, and by the evidence of coins. The historians occasionally, and the coins in one case (that of Nádír Sháh), give a chronogram (تاریخ) expressing the year of enthronement, and the historians also give the month in the case of Tahmásp II. There are also chronograms of the deaths of Sháhs in the histories, those of Tahmásp I. and Šafí I. giving the month.

Šafaví
Dynasty.
Isma'íl I.

Sháh Isma'íl Šafaví was the descendant of a line of Sayyids who traced back to 'Alí through the seventh Imám, Músa el-Kázim. The first of the line to whom

political importance can be assigned is Isma'il's grandfather Junaid, who therefore heads the Şafavî pedigree in this Catalogue.* So slight, however, was the power of Isma'il's predecessors, that he may be regarded as alike the founder of the greatness of his family and of the Şafavî dynasty.

The date of the accession of Sháh Isma'il I., although it is the starting-point of modern Persian history, has not yet been satisfactorily determined in any European work. I am indebted to Dr. Rieu for its approximate determination.

"The best sources, Jáhán-ará, Lubb-ut-Tavarikh, Táríkh-i-Elchí, 'Álam-arái, all agree that the actual *julús*, with *khuṭba* and *sikka*, took place at Tabríz, immediately after the battle of Shorúr. That battle, in which Elwend Mirza and his Turkomans were routed, took place in the early spring A.H. 907; the Jáhán-ará gives the date Saturday, 2 Ramazán, 907. The Habíb-us-Siyár, which is rather loose in its chronology for that period, stands alone in speaking of a *julús* in 906."†

It is significant that in the year A.H. 907, the first Muslim Saturday in Ramazán was our Friday-Saturday, 11-12 March, 1502, the vernal equinox falling on Friday, 11th, in the morning common to both reckonings. It is therefore highly probable that the Nau-rúz was kept on the Muslim Saturday. It should be observed that in Wüstenfeld's Tables the correspondence is Thursday, 2 Ramazán = Thursday-Friday, 10-11 March. The new moon occurred very late (9h. 40m.) in the evening of the 8th.‡ It is therefore quite probable that the month was not reckoned to begin before the evening of the 9th. But this is still a day too early. It may be noted that in

* The dynastic lists entitled Jannat-el-Firdaus begin the Şafavî line with Junaid (Or. 144, fol. 62b).

† Letter from Dr. Rieu.

‡ I am responsible for the calculations of the sun's place and of the new moon, which are sufficiently accurate for the purpose.

the MSS., Saturday *شنبه* may be a mistake for any other day but Friday, *جمعه* or *آدینه*, the numeral being liable to drop out.

The date 2 Ramazán being apparently the Nau-rúz, it may be doubted whether in the MS. of the Jehán-ará, cited by Dr. Rieu (Add. 7649, fol. 84*b*), it is not chosen as the nearest date known to that of the battle. In a second and inferior MS. of the Jehán-ará (Or. 141, fol. 201*a*), which is divided by rubrics giving the Nau-rúz of each year, the decisive battle of Shorúr is placed before Nau-rúz 2 Ramazán, which, by an error of the copyist, is dated in the rubric 908 for 907, and so with others at this period. Obviously the year 907 would alone suit.

The earlier *julús* in A.H. 906, mentioned in the Habib-es-Siyár, would correspond with Isma'íl's proclamation of himself without regular *julús* in Shirván in that year, which Dr. Rieu has pointed out to me.

It would be interesting to trace the rise of Isma'íl I., and the subjugation to his sway of the small principalities which he gradually subjected, leaving the work of consolidation to be completed by his successors. Were there a series of coins of vassal princes, this would be necessary. There is, however, but one known which has a second royal name, a piece in the Museum Collection (p. 210, no. 652). This coin happily bears upon the events of the great war with Muḥammad Sheibání the Uzbek, and, with other numismatic documents, throws new light upon the history of the time. There is also another gold coin (p. 12, no. 19) counterstruck by Tahmásp I., which may have been originally issued by a vassal of his, but I have been unable to form any conjecture as to the possible vassal's name by comparing the lists.

Relations of
Isma'íl and
Bábar.

The coin of Isma'íl with the second royal name demands a somewhat lengthened discussion. Its fabric resembles that of the cities of the north-east of Isma'íl's kingdom, as

seen in coins of Asterábád, Herát, and Merv. It differs from these similar pieces in the Catalogue in bearing in what may be called the exergue, undoubtedly a position of second importance, the name سلطان محمد. The mint is lost. It cannot be argued that the term سلطان is merely applied to a moneyer as a prefix, which would be quite consonant with Persian custom, for moneyers' names never appear on the coinage of the Sháhs, nor indeed does any second name, save in this instance, and the possible parallel under Tahmásp I. It is well-known that Muḥammad Bábar,* the founder of the so-called Moghul Empire of Delhi, was from A.H. 916 to A.H. cir. 921 (Baber's 'Memoirs,' Suppl., p. 241-245, on no stated authority) in strict alliance with Sháh Isma'il. They had a common enemy in the Uzbegs, and the geographical position of the two kings made political union possible. Bábar was supported by a Persian contingent, and conquered Transoxiana, but by adopting for himself and his troops the national dress of the Persian Shí'as, he so effectually alienated the strict Sunnis of Bukhára and Samarkand as to be obliged, as much by general disaffection, as by defeats from the Uzbegs, to abandon Transoxiana and retire to Kábul.

Unfortunately the events of this period are wanting in Bábar's 'Memoirs,' and there is difficulty in establishing their exact dates. All that will be here attempted is to ascertain if Bábar gave Isma'il during this time the rights of the *khutba* and *sikka*, the prayer for the sovereign, and the coinage; and if there is evidence that he did so, whether the coin under consideration could be due to this right. In the Supplement to Bábar's 'Memoirs,' it is stated that when he conquered Samarkand the rights in question were exercised in his own name, according to the Indian authorities Ferishta and Kháfí Khán, whereas

* According to Dr. Rien the right pronunciation, as shown by a couplet of this prince's own composition, was Bábur.

Iskandar Beg, the Persian authority, said that the *khuṭba* was said in the name of Sháh Isma'íl ('Memoirs,' p. 242). I have referred to these authorities and think it worth while to give a summary of their statements. Dr. Rieu has given me a trustworthy confirmation of Iskandar Beg by Khondemir, who was contemporary with Bábar. Ferishta states that in the middle of Rejeb, A.H. 917, Bábar, going from Bukhára to Samarkand for the third time, made the *khuṭba* and *sikka* in his own name (سبع عشر سال مذکور) (و در نصف رجب سال مذکور) (و تسعماية) (ante) از انجا بسمرقند رفته بارسم (سیر) (MS. خطبه و سكه ان بلده بنام خود كرد (MS. Add. 6569, i. 222, f. b. Kháfi Khán says that Bábar conquered Samarkand, ordering the *khuṭba* and *sikka* 'again' in his own name (متوجه تسخير سمرقند گشته انجارا نيز به تسخير آورده از سر نو سكه و خطبه خود نموده (MS. Add. 6573, f. 17a, b. On the other hand Khondemir distinctly assigns *sikka* and *khuṭba* to Sháh Isma'íl. He says that Bábar, when applying to Isma'íl for help, promised that on the conquest of Transoxiana he would have the *khuṭba* and *sikka* in his name (اميدست كه على اسرع الحال ساير مملكتة (ممالك (B.T. ما وراء آنهر مفتوح گردد و درين ولايت خطبه و سكه بنام و القاب نواب كمياب مزين گشته (MS. Add. 2677, f. 336 b; Bombay Text, iii., iv. p. 66), and after taking Samarkand he fulfilled his promise, and *khuṭba* and *sikka* acquired fresh lustre by the commemoration of the glories and merits of the blameless Imáms, may God be well-pleased with (or bless) them all! and by the name and titles of the Padshah, &c. (خطبه و سكه بذكر مآثر و مفاخر ائمه معصومين رضوان (صلوات (B. T. سيادت پناه اسكندراگئين سمت زيب و زينت پذيرفت (MS. f. 337a, Bombay Text, p. 66). Iskandar Beg writes to the same purpose, omitting the coinage: while emphatically stating the acquisition by Bábar of the sovereignty of his ancestors at Samarkand, he says that he read the *khuṭba*

of the Twelve Imáms, in the name of His Majesty Isma'íl
 دران بلده فردوس مانند خطبه اثنی عشرینامی انحضرت
 خواند ('Álam Árai, MS. Add. 16,684, f. 20a)

It is, therefore, evident that Bábar caused the *khuṭba* to be said and the coinage to be struck in the names of Sháh Isma'íl as overlord and himself as vassal. In the conditions stated by Khondemir we have the significant promise that if the 'kingdom' or 'kingdoms' (مملکه or ممالك) of Transoxiana are conquered this shall be done in "that province" (درین ولایت). That there was no evasion is evident from the distinct statement that the Persian formula for *khuṭba* and *sikka* of the Twelve Imáms was used. Here we trace the true source of the disaffection of Samarkand and Bukhára which ultimately forced Bábar to abandon Transoxiana. This was too much for the strict Sunnis of that country.

The accuracy of Khondemir is proved by the discovery of silver coins of Bábar of Transoxianian not Indian fabric with the Shí'a formula and the names of the Twelve Imáms. Unfortunately neither mint nor date is legible upon them. They are now described for the first time from the specimens in the British Museum acquired since the publication of vol. vii. of the *Catalogue of Oriental Coins*.

1.

Obv., within sixfoil, لا اله الا الله

محمد رسول الله

على ولي الله

Rev. area, within square, سلطان

بابر

بهادر

Margin, within four compartments,

محمد علی	محمد حسن	موسی	جعفر علی
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2.

Obv. area, within square, similar, varied.

Margin, in segments, obscure.

Rev. area, in leaf-shaped border, similar, varied.

Margin, الله ملكه وسلطانه

Æ 95, Wt. 79.5

3.

Obv. area, within square,

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله

Marg., in segments, obscure.

Rev. area, within square, سلطان

بابر

بشادر

Margin, within four compartments,

علي محمد | جعفر علي | محمد علي | علي
حسين | موسى

Æ 8, Wt. 79.

4.

Similar to (3).

(Restruck on coin of Sháh Rukh, the Timúrí.)

Æ 95, Wt. 76.5

The full inscription is here intended to be Sultán Bábar Bahádúr Khán, the word Khán, as Dr. Rieu suggests, being omitted for want of space. Clearly vassalship is here implied, such as loyal Timúris paid to the supreme Khán. The gold and silver currencies differ in the absence of the Persian sovereign's name on the silver; this is easily explained by the carelessness and unimportance of this issue, the gold coin being far more of a state document. They also differ

in showing Sultán Bábar Bahádur (Khán) for Sultán Muḥammad. The only explanation that can be offered is that the coins, perhaps issued at different times, offered but a cramped space for the vassal king's style, and that thus in one case Bábar occurs in the other Muḥammad.

There can, therefore, be no reasonable doubt that the gold coin which has been discussed was issued by Bábar, as vassal of Sháh Isma'íl, a condition which is sufficiently proved by the Turki prince's silver money with the Shia' formulæ. We can now understand the omission in Bábar's 'Memoirs' of the occurrences which fell between the beginning of A.H. 914 and that of A.H. 925. Similarly an unexpected light is thrown on the conduct of Sháh Tahmásp I. to Humáyún during his residence as a fugitive at the Persian court. Clearly the Persian king held Bábar's engagement to be a personal one binding on his son Humáyún.

To return to the chronology of Isma'íl's reign:—His death took place in the morning of Monday, 19 Rejeb, 930 = 23 May, A.D. 1524 (Jehán-ará, Or. 141, f. 211b, the rubric of the year, 211a). The statement of this authority is repeated by the author of the *Kışaş-el-Khaḳání*, who gives the night of the same day (f. 9b), which would throw the event back to the evening of Sunday, 22 May.

The *julús* of Tahmásp I. is given as Monday, 19 Rejeb, Tahmásp I. 930 = 23 May, 1524. (*Tárikh-i-Elchi*, f. 32b, Jahán-ará, Or. 141, f. 211b; 'Álam-arái, Add. 17,927, f. 59a*; the inferior MS., Add. 16,684, f. 21b, merely giving the year 930). The day was thus that of his father's death, a remarkable exception to Persian usage.

The death of the same king is dated in the better MS. of the 'Álam-arái the night of Saturday, 14 Šafar, 984 (f. 155a), the inferior giving the night of Tuesday, 14 Šafar,

* Dr. Rieu considers this to bear some traces of an earlier recension (Cat. Per. MSS., i. p. 287).

984 (f. 26b). Munajjim Yazdi has Tuesday, 19 Šafar, 984 (Add. 27,241, f. 8b). The *Ḳiṣāṣ* gives the night of Tuesday, 15 Šafar (f. 17a). By Wüstenfeld's tables, 14 Šafar 984 = Sunday-Monday, 12-13 May, 1576. The 15th Šafar exactly suits. That the 15th of Šafar was Monday-Tuesday is confirmed by the date of 22 Šafar, 984, mentioned shortly afterwards in discussing the dates of Isma'īl II. Ḥasan ibn Muḥammad el-Khākī seems to settle the date, which he further defines as "after the second watch of the night," adding "the 15th of the month Šafar" = 984 as a chronogram :

بتاریخ شب سه شنبه پانزدهم شهر صفر سنة اربع وثمانین
و تسعماية بعد از دو پهر شب شاه طهماسب بعالم بقا خرامید
(Or. 1619, f. 616a) پانزدهم شهر صفر تاریخ است

It is of course unnecessary to discuss the isolated date Saturday, Šafar 15, beyond suggesting سه having dropped out before شنبه. It is obvious that the night of Tuesday, 15 Šafar, 984 = morning of Tuesday, 14 May, 1576, is the true date. It must always have been natural to confuse events happening in the night after the close of the day with the events of the day preceding, hence the date 14 Šafar.

Isma'īl II.

The *juḥūs* of Isma'īl II. is dated Wednesday, 27 Jumáda I. [984] = Tuesday-Wednesday, 22 August, A.D. 1576, in the better manuscript of the 'Ālam-áráī (Add. 17,927, f. 251a, b). The passage runs thus:

در روز معهود که چهارشنبه بیست و هفتم جمادی الاول
بود جلوس کرده در مکان مبارک شاه جنت مکان قرار
گرفت (fol. 251a, b)

In the corresponding passage of the MS. in Naskhi, Add. 16,684, the date is wanting (fol. 56b). The date of Isma'īl's death is given in the 'Ālam-áráī as the night of Sunday, 13 Ramazan [985] = Saturday-Sunday, 24 November, 1577 (Add. 17,927, f. 266a), quoted in the *Ḳiṣāṣ-el-Khākání* without the day of the week (Add. 7656,

f. 186). The length of the reign of this king is stated in the *Ḳiṣāṣ-el-Khākānī* as a year and seven months, (f. 19a) *مدت سلطنت پادشاه مرحوم مغفور یکسال و هفتماه بود*. The note of the reigns of the *Ṣāfavis* in the margin of the MS. of the *Tārīkh-i-Elchī*, numbered Or. 153, confirms this sum by the vague statement that the length of the reign was "nearly two years" *مدت سلطنتش قریب دو سال* (f. 79a). The more precise reckoning of the *Ḳiṣāṣ* is in excess of the sum, a year and three months and a half, from the *julūs* to Isma'īl's death. On the other hand, from the death of *Ṭahmāsp* I. to that of Isma'īl II. is nearly one year and seven months, and it may be added that the death of *Ḥaidar Mirza* induced the pretension of Isma'īl, who left his confinement in the fortress of *Ḳahḳah*, Tuesday, 22 *Ṣāfar*, 984 (= Monday-Tuesday, 27-28 May, 1576), thus only a week after his father's death (*Ḳiṣāṣ*, f. 18a). The *Aḥsan et-Tavārikh* of *Ḥasan el-Khākī* allows Isma'īl II. 'eighteen months and a fraction' (f. 618a) 'from the beginning of his Sultānate.'

In the *Fava'id-i-Ṣāfavia* are two *tārīkhs*, respectively for the accession and the death of Isma'īl II., in the following lines, which form the closing part of a short poem. The words untranslated, detected by Dr. Rieu, make the two dates 984 and 985:—

'Fancy sought two elegant chronograms, that she might engrave on the tablet of the world; one for his taking his place in the region of time, one for his departure to the realm of nought. *شهنشاه زیر زمین* was fixed, *شهنشاه روی زمین* was written.' *

Muḥammad Khudabanda was enthroned at *Ḳazvīn*, towards the close of the year 985. The better copy of the

Muḥammad
Khudabanda.

* دو تاریخ زبندہ میخواست فکر * کہ بر لوح عالم نگارد رقم
یکی بہر جاهش در اقلیم دہر * یکی بہر عزمش بملک عدم
شہنشاہ روی زمین گشت ثبت * شہنشاہ زیر زمین شد رقم
(Add. 16,698, f. 22 a)

'Ālam-ārāi reads, 'on Tuesday in the month of Zu-l-Hijja, which is the eleventh month of the year of the Ox, 985,' (Add. 17,927, f. 276a). The inferior MS. reads, 'on the second day of the month,' &c. (Add. 16,684, f. 65a), both specifying the eleventh for the twelfth month. At the close of the account of the *julús*, we read in the better MS. the statement omitted in the inferior one, that the author, Iskandar Beg Munshí, was present at Kázvín on the occasion, which was Tuesday the third of Zu-l-Hijja, though Hasan Beg stated it was Thursday, and the author admits that he has some doubt.

راقم حروف در قزوین بود و در روزی که نواب سکندرشان
داخل شهر میشد باستقبال رفته بود روز سه شنبه سیم ذی الحجه
بود وحسن بگ مورخ روز پنجشنبه ماه مذکور نوشته تحمل که
ذره حقیرا عقلی با اشتباهی واقع شده باشد
(Add. 17,927, f. 276 a).

Unfortunately the Museum possesses no MS. of Hasan Beg's *Aḥsan-el-Tavárikh*, but it may be noted that in the book under that title of his namesake, Hasan-ibn Muḥammad el-Khákí, there is no precise date, but simply the *julús* given under the year 985 (Or. 1649, f. 618b). The *Kışas* dates the event Thursday 5 Zu-l-Hijja [985] (f. 19a).

To correct these discrepancies we may first of all discard the eleventh month, as Zu-l-Hijja is so frequently mentioned here that there cannot be a mistake for Zu-l-Ḳa'da. In the next place we may reject the reading 'second' from the inferior MS. of the 'Ālam-ārāi as the better reads 'third,' and a Naskhi copyist could easily mistake Nestálík سیم for دوم (in the MS. دوم). The question between the third and the fifth is definitely settled by the calendar, for the fifth could not have been either Tuesday or Thursday. The question between the two week-days is also similarly settled. By Wüstenfeld's Tables, the third was Thursday-Friday 11-12 Feb. Thus it would appear that Iskandar Beg's

memory failed him, and the true date is Thursday 3 Zu-l-
Hijja 985 = Wednesday-Thursday 10-11 Feb. 1578.*

The reign of Muḥammad Khudabanda ended with his deposition, the date of which I do not find exactly stated, but it must have been immediately before the enthronement of 'Abbás I. as Sháh of Irán, at the end of A.H. 995, late in Nov. 1587, N.S.

It may be well to mention that Wüstenfeld is here followed in beginning the new style in 1582.

'Abbás I. was twice enthroned; first by the powerful 'Abbás I.
'Alí-kulí Khán as Sultán of Khurásán, under the name of Sháh 'Abbás, in his camp then before Nishapúr, in the year of the Serpent, corresponding with A.H. 989, whereupon his *sikka* and *khutba* spread through the whole of Khurásán. (See 'Álam-árái, Add. 17,927, f. 346b, 347a. For the year see also Kīṣāṣ, f. 19b; cf. 22b, 23a.) The year of the Serpent of course began at the vernal equinox, and as the troops were encamped at the time of the Sháh's proclamation, we may assume that it took place before the winter, therefore in the year A.D. 1581 N.S. This conclusion is confirmed by the statement of the author of the Kīṣāṣ, who assigns forty-nine years to the reign of 'Abbás in Khurásán and 'Irák (f. 37a). His death occurred 24 Jumáda 1038, which is forty-nine lunar years after the early part of 989.

The second enthronement as Sháh of Irán is the true beginning of the reign of 'Abbás, as recognised by the Persian historians. There is a general agreement that the date was A.H. 996. It appears, however, that the actual event took place at the very close of the previous year. Munajjim Yazdí dates it at the end, strictly last third, of Zu-l-Hijja (در آخر ذی الحجة) 995, the year being

* According to Dr. Rieu, Iskandar Beg was born about A.H. 968 (Catalogue of Persian MSS., i., p. 185 b). Consequently he was only about seventeen at the time of the *julús*, and his memory may well have been obscured by the festivities.

given in Persian and Arabic (45*b*); but he accepts as the *tárikh* 'Abbás Bahádur Khán عباس بهادر خان = 996 (46*a*). Similarly the 'Álam-árái (Add. 16,684), after noticing the *julús* (f. 135*b* seq.) with the *tárikh* عباس بهادر خان (f. 136*a*), yet later inserts the rubric of the events of the first year 996 (f. 136*b*). The *Ḳiṣaṣ* gives the same *tárikh* (f. 24*b*).

It is therefore evident that Sháh 'Abbás I. was enthroned near the close of the year 995, but that the fragment of this year was left out of account, as if he had been proclaimed 1 Muḥarram 996. Thus we obtain the enthronement in the last part of Zu-l-Ḥijja 995, which began 1 Nov. 1587 (Wüst.), and the official beginning of his reign 1 Muḥ. 996 = 1 Dec. 1587 (Wüst.).

The death of 'Abbás I. is dated Thursday 24 Jumáda I. [1038] in the 'Álam-árái (16,684, f. 420*b*). The *Ḳiṣaṣ* gives Thursday 22 Jumáda I., 1037 (f. 37*a*). If the author of the *Ḳiṣaṣ* used the 'Álam-árái, it is very easy to see how he might have inserted the year 1037 for 1038. In the copy of the 'Álam-árái cited the year 1038 is only made out by following the months cited of 1037. That the date is a mere slip is shown by its repetition with a correct chronogram for Šafí's accession. Thursday the 24th of Jumáda I. was Thursday-Friday 18-19 Jan. 1629.

Šafí I.

The 'Álam-árái dates the *julús* of Šafí I. at Iṣfahán, 23 Jumáda II. [1038] = 16-17 Feb. 1629 Friday-Saturday, and also adds two chronograms ظل حق and صفی پابراورنگ شاهى نهاد, both making the correct sum 1038, (16,684, f. 421*b*). The *Ḳiṣaṣ* gives the date as Monday 4 Jumáda II. 1037 (f. 37*b*), but gives the chronogram ظل حق (f. 38*a*). The date 1037 for 1038 should be explained by the mistake in the date of the death of 'Abbás I. already noticed. By Wüstenfeld's Tables, 4 Jumáda II., is Sunday-Monday, 28-29 Jan. 1629, and 23 Jumáda II. Friday-Saturday 16-17 Feb., as already stated. The date of the 'Álam-árái is probably preferable. There could easily

be a confusion between *شنبه* and *بیست* in cursive Nestálík, and thus the first numeral (*بیست*) might have dropped out, but the difference between 23 and (2)4 would still remain. The week-day, Monday, might suit the 24th.

The death of Šafí I. is given in the *Ḳiṣaṣ* (f. 46b) as 12 Šafar 1052=Sunday-Monday 11-12 May 1642. This date is confirmed by a contemporary record of the event at Káshán, on the 12th of Šafar, A.H. 1052, on the first page of a general history without title Or. 1566 (Dr. Rieu, Cat. Pers. MSS. iii. p. 1064). The author of the *Ḳiṣaṣ* also gives a chronogram, *ماه صفر كرد ز دنیا سفر* = Šafar 1052 (f. 47a).

The enthronement of 'Abbás II. took place at Káshán on the night of Friday the 16th of Šafar 1052=Thursday evening 16th May 1642, four days after his father's death at the same place. Táhír Vahíd in one MS. gives this statement of interval, but with the date Friday 11 Šafar.

جلوس حضرت . . . که بعد از وقوع رحلت نواب خاقان رضوان
مکان در شب جمعه یازدهم ماه صفر سنة هزار و پنجاه و دو که چهار
روز از آن واقعه جانگداز گذشته بود (Add. 11,632, f. 14a,b.)

In the copy which Dr. Rieu considers the next best, the reading is varied by the 15th of Šafar (Add. 10,594, 14b). The *Zinat-et-tavárikh* has the night of Friday 16 Šafar (Add. 23,515, f. 683b), the *Mirát-el-'Álam*, I am informed by Dr. Rieu, gives the 16th. The same date, the night of Friday being specified, is given in the *Favaid* (Add. 16,698, f. 38a); and Dr. Rieu finds the same in the second copy. On the weight of authority, and the agreement of the 12th with the 16th, as at an interval of four days, we may accept the 16th *شانزدهم* and reject the impossible reading 11th *یازدهم* and the improbable 15th *پنجاهم* as due to errors of copyists. The *Ḳiṣaṣ* gives the chronogram *ظل معبود* = 1052 (Add. 7656, f. 48a).

The death of 'Abbás II. is dated in the *Ḳiṣaṣ* at the halting-place *Khusravábád* [in the district] of *Dámghán* on

the night of Tuesday the 26th of the month Rabi' I., year 1077 (= Friday-Saturday, Sept. 24-25, 1666, f. 154b). Clearly the day of the week is wrong, سه being superfluous before شنبه. Chardin gives 25 Sept. 1666, about 4 A.M., which no doubt is the exact date, though he makes the correspondence 26 Rabi' II. (Couronnement de Soleïmaan, ed. 1671, p. 6). The Favaïd gives the month, not the day (i. 46b).

Şafî II.
Sulaimân I.

Şafî II., afterwards Sulaimân I., was twice enthroned. The first enthronement, at Işfahân, is dated in the Zinat-et-tavârikh 6 Sha'bân 1077 = Monday-Tuesday, Jan. 31-Feb. 1, 1667, f. 687a. In spite of the inaccuracy of the Arab copyist of this MS., it is hard to imagine a mistake in the Arabic name of the month. Yet Chardin, who was at Işfahân at the time, dates the event about 10 P.M. on Saturday, 3 Jumâda I. = 2 Oct. (ibid. pp. 83, 121, 122), whereas the correspondence should be 3 Rabi' II. = Saturday, 2 Oct., which, as the enthronement shortly followed the decease of the late king, must be correct.

In consequence of the young king's ill-health and the misfortunes of the kingdom, it was decided to enthrone him a second time. Accordingly a second ceremony, in which the name of Sulaimân was substituted for that of Şafî, took place at Işfahân on the Nau-rûz, Tuesday 20 March, 1669 (= 19 Shawwâl, 1079), at 9 A.M. (ibid. p. 389). The death of Sulaimân I. is dated 1105 (Zinat-et-tavârikh, f. 689a). Brydges, in his "Dynasty of the Kajars," p. lxxiii, gives the date 29 Jan. 1694. (= 2-3 Jumâda II. 1105.)

Ḥusain I.

Dr. Rieu has discovered the exact date of the *julûs* of Sulţân Ḥusain. It took place after the lapse of two hours and a half of the night, the eve of Saturday 14 Zu-l-Ḥijja 1105.

بعد از گذشتن دو ساعت و نیم از شب شنبه چهار دهم شهر ذی الحجه الحرام سنه خمس و ماهه والف مطابق ایت بیل ترکی (Dastûr-i-Shâhriyârân, Or. 2941, f. 16a). The correspondence is Friday, 6 August, 1694; Wüstenfeld gives

Thursday, 5 August. According to Olivier, Ḥusain came to the throne in 1694 (Voyage, v. p. 351).

Sháh Ḥusain abdicated on the afternoon of 23 Oct. 1722 (Hanway, ii. p. 179, 180, and note *n*). This was the 11th of Moḥarram, 1135 (cf. Hist. de Nader Chah, i., p. xvii).*

The enthronement of Ṭahmásp II. at Kázvín took Ṭahmásp II. place in the same month as his father's abdication. This is proved by the *tárikh* given in the History of Nádir, MS. 7661, f. 96, *آخر ماه محرم*, the end or strictly last third of Muḥarram. It is most remarkable that there are coins of Ṭahmásp of both Kázvín (no. 145, p. 55) and Tabríz (no. 149, p. 56) dated 1134, showing that he anticipated his proclamation by exercising the right of coinage. Riḏa-kulí Khán, author of the *Rauzet-es-ṣafá-i-náṣirí*, states that Ashraf in his third year, equivalent to his last, as he allows him three years, beheaded Sháh Sultán Ḥusain, and that on the receipt of the news Ṭahmásp had a *julús* at Kázvín (Lithogr. Teherán, 1274, jild viii, §§ 'Coming out of Sháh Sultán Ḥusain from Isfahán,' 'Account of Sháh Ṭahmásp.') According to Hanway, Ḥusain was murdered by Ashraf after the battle of Murcha-khurt, 13 Nov., 1729 (ii. p. 276), and Ṭahmásp heard of the event on reaching Isfahán (p. 278). If Sháh Ṭahmásp had a second *julús* it must have been at the capital on this occasion.

Ṭahmásp was deposed about 14 Rabi' I., A.H. 1144=15-16 Sept., A.D. 1731 (Wüst.), but probably=14-15 Sept., as appears from the date next following.

'Abbás III. was enthroned Monday, 17 Rabi' I., 'Abbás III. 1144 (Hist. de Nader, i. p. 153; cf. p. 151). If the day of the week be correct the correspondence would be Sunday-Monday, 16-17 Sept.; if the day of the month be correct, it would be Tuesday-Wednesday, 18-19

* By Wüstenfeld the coincidence would be 11 Moḥ.=22 Oct., or 12=23. It is quite possible that his 1st Moḥ. is one day too early, and thus we obtain 11 Moḥ.=23 Oct.

Sept. (Wüst.), but probably to be corrected one day to 17-18. The deposition of 'Abbás III. must have occurred before the proclamation of Nádír, 24 Shawwál, 1148= 8 March, 1736 (Wüst. corrected one day as before), when the throne had become vacant (id. ii. 3, 4). According to the Fava'id, as Dr. Rien has pointed out to me, 'Abbás III. was deposed and exiled by Nádír to his father Sháh Tahmásp II. to Sebzewár in Khurásán, but returned, and in the year A.H. 1200 was living blind at Isfahán. By whom he was blinded we are not told.

انحضرت را عزل کرده نزد پدر بسبزوار فرستاد و در ایام توقف
واقم حروف بایران در سنه یکهزار و دو صد هجری شاه عباس
ثالث نابینا در اصفهان بود (Add. 16,698, f. 55a).

Sám.

Sám Mirza is mentioned in the History of Nádír Sháh, in the narrative of the last year of his reign, 1160, as a pretender of obscure birth, in whose favour the people of Tabríz declared in that year (ii. p. 188, cf. 185). In the same year we find Nádír's successor 'Ádil Sháh striking money at Tabríz (no. 281, p. 87 *infra*); consequently the pretender must have held the town for less than a year. According to the History of Nádír, the pretension of Sám began after the vernal equinox of A.H. 1160 (*ibid.*, ll.cc.), and before Nádír's death, Sunday midnight, 11 Jumáda II., 1160=18 June, 1747. According to Von Hammer (*Hist.*, ed. 1839, vol. xv. p. 147), Sám Mirza, pretended son of Sháh Husain, was enthroned at Ardebíl as soon as Nádír's death was known. This is a slight discrepancy, which is probably due to inference. His rule may be dated A.H. 1160=A.D. 1747, the Moḥammadan and Gregorian years being almost exactly coincident.

This Sám, although he calls himself son of Sultán Husain Sháh, does not appear to be the same as his namesake, who revolted in Azerbáján prior to the autumn of A.H. 1156=A.D. 1743, and suffered the loss of his nose at the hands of the Persian governor, and again revolted in Shirván the same year (*Hist. de Nader*, ii. 157-8), and finally was cap-

tured by Tahmúras, King of Georgia, 24 Zú-l-Ķá'da, 1157=28-29 Dec. 1744; soon after which, his eyes were torn out by order of Nálir (p. 164). It is probable that Ĥusain had a son called Sám personated by two pretenders. The Mírza Sám (l. Sám Mírza) mentioned by Von Hammer as confined by the Turks at Sinope (p. 123) very early in 1160 (cf. p. 122) may be either of the persons here mentioned.

Sultán Ĥusain (II.)* was proclaimed by 'Alí Merdán in the early part of the year A.H. 1166=A.D. 1753. According to the Zínat-et-tavárikh, Kerím Khán, after returning to Teherán from his disastrous campaign against Muĥammad Ĥasan Khán, heard in the beginning of A.H. 1166=A.D. 1753, on his way to Işfahán, that 'Alí Merdán Khán had set up an unknown pretender calling himself Sháh Sultán Ĥusain II. Kerím Khán then marched against and defeated 'Alí Merdán, who thereupon slew the pretender, in order no doubt to make the alliance, next mentioned, with Ázád Khán (Add. 23,527, f. 173*a*,*b*). The Táríkh-i-Gítí-Kusháí has the same sequence of events, except that Ĥusain only disappears in the year 1166 (f. 14*a*-15*a*). The Favaid-i-Şafavia takes a very different view of the pretention of Ĥusain, a view supported by Aĥa Muĥammad's proclamation of Ĥusain's son Sultán Muĥammad. This work allows him a reign of seven months, and states that he was blinded by 'Alí Merdán Khán (Add. 16,698, f. 57*b*; Or. 139, f. 19*a*). The marginal note on the later Şafavis in the Táríkh-i-Elchí gives his reign as nearly one year (Or. 153, f. 79*a*). The precise period of the Favaid is however evidently correct, for the campaign of Ázád Khán, in which he defeated Kerím Khán, occurred in the same year, after the deposition of Ĥusain II. (Táríkh-i-Gítí-Kusháí, 17*a*,*b*, 18*a*; cf. Zínat-et-tavárikh, f. 173*b*).

* The details of the history of this period, here only alluded to, will be found in the discussion of the reign of Sháh Isma'íl (III).

This ephemeral reign may therefore be dated A.H. 1166 = A.D. 1753.

Sultán
Muhammad.

Abu-l-Fet-h Sultán Muhammad Mírza was proclaimed in his youth in A.H. 1200 by Aka Muhammad Khán at Teherán, and throughout his dominions (Favaid, Add. 16,698, f. 59a, seqq.). That this proclamation actually took effect is evident from the description of the coins then issued at Teherán for the Sháh and the Khán, the royal coins being sent for inspection to Sultán Muhammad in Khurásán: they were rupis struck at Teherán (id. f. 147b, 148a, see *infra*, pp. lxxxi, ii). The note in the margin of the Tarikh-i-Elchí, already referred to, states the proclamation in A.H. 1200 (Or. 153, f. 79a). In introducing the subject of the proclamation of Muhammad Mírza the author of the Favaid gives a prediction of the famous saint Ne'amet-Alláh, that a Sháh of the line of 'Alí should come, named Muhammad (probably the Mahdí), and connects this with what happened after (بعد از) the year 1200 (f. 59a); but the later codex (Or. 139, f. 19b) gives the vaguer form (بعد), which may be rendered 'afterwards (in).' A good instance here occurs of proclamation without *julús*. Neither of these authorities assigns any length of reign to Muhammad Mírza, and from the narrative in the Favaid it appears that the young prince suspected a snare and declined to leave Tabas and go to Teherán, and thus nothing came of the move of Aka Muhammad (f. 148a). The date A.H. 1200 = A.D. 1786 may be considered exact, as 1200 began 3-4 Nov. 1785, and thus the portion corresponding to the earlier European year would have been unsuitable in the north of Persia to transactions involving the dispatch of couriers in many directions.

Šafavis,
maternally.

In the decline of the Šafavis the claim to the throne on maternal descent began to be asserted. This was first done by the Sayyids of the 'Family of Dá-úd' آل داود, next by Sháh Rukh, and lastly for Sháh Isma'il (III).

The family
of Dá-úd.
Aḥmad.

Sayyid Aḥmad was eldest son of Mírza Abu-l-Kāsim, eldest son of Mírza Muḥammad Dá-úd, the husband of a daughter of Sulaimán I., himself maternally descended by a female succession from Sháh 'Abbás I. (*Tezkira-i-Ál-i-Dá-úd*, 32*a*). He was enthroned at Kermán, A.H. 1139 (*ibid*, f. 42*a*, *b*). The History of Nádír Sháh dates the event 14 Rabi' I, 1140, the year of the Sheep (i. p. xxx). The family history before cited is, however, very precise in specifying 1139 in its proper place (1138, f. 41*a*; 1139, f. 42*a*, again f. 42*b*; 1140, f. 45*a*, 50*b*). The course of events is the same in both narratives. According to the History of Nádír Sháh, Sayyid Aḥmad seized upon the management of the provinces of Fárs and Kermán, under the seal of Ṭahmásp II. (i. pp. xxix. xxx.). While marching on Shíráz he was defeated by an Afghán general and made captive, but afterwards, having made his escape, he raised an army, and assumed the royal title and functions in A.H. 1140. In the family history he assumes royalty at Kermán in 1139; in the same year advances on Shíráz, and is defeated by the Afgháns in a battle in which he wore the royal crown. After this he again made head against the enemy, until his capture and execution at the end of A.H. 1140 (f. 42*a*, seqq.). The family annalist is more likely to have been accurate as to the exact date of this pretender's enthronement than Nádír's historian. The brief account of Hanway seems to favour the same view (ii. p. 271). Consequently it seems preferable, though the month and day may be correct in the other history. Aḥmad was executed at Iṣfahán at the end of 1140=July-August, 1728 (*Tezkira-i-Ál-i-Dá-úd*, f. 50*b*). The probable dates are therefore 14 Rabi' I., 1139=8-9 Nov. 1726 to Zu-l-Hijja 1140=July-August, 1728.

The enthronement of Sulaimán II. is dated 8 Muḥarram, Sulaimán II. 1163 (= 17-18 Dec. 1749) in the family history (*Tezkira*, f. 97*b*). He is allowed a reign of 40 days by the *Tárikh-i-*

Gítí-Kusháí (f. 6*b*) and the Favaíd (f. 57*b*, 58*a*, 108*a*, *b*), and was therefore deposed in Safar 1163 = Jan. 1750.

Sháh Rukh. Sháh-Rukh. (See Efsháris).

Isma'íl (III.). According to the *Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kusháí*, Isma'íl (III.) was enthroned by 'Alí-Merdán Khán at Isfahán after the citadel capitulated, A.H. 1164 (Add. 23,524, f. 8*a*).^{*} The *Zinat-et-tavárikh* begins its series of years not with 1164, as the work first mentioned, but with 1165, and shortly before relates the enthronement of Isma'íl III. at Isfahán after the capture of that city (Add. 23,527, f. 172*a*, *b*). These authorities would therefore seem to agree.

The earliest coin of Isma'íl (III.) in the Museum collection is dated 1163, and was struck at Isfahán.

To resolve this difference between the historians and the coin, it is important to examine the *Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kusháí* more particularly. I there find, under the section on the lineage of Kerím Khán (f. 4*a*, seqq.) the relation how he was elected head (داور) of his tribe, and after Ibráhím Sháh had made war on his brother 'Alí ('Ádil) Sháh, Kerím Khán was employed by the usurper (f. 4*b*, 5*a*). The next section relates the events which followed the assassination of Nádir Sháh as far as the forty days' reign of Sulaimán II. and the restoration of the blind Sháh Rukh (f. 5*a* to 6*b*), which we know took place in the first quarter of 1163 (*infra*, p. li). Then at once we find the rubric of the events of the year 1164, 'and how 'Alí Merdán Khán sought the aid of the sovereign of the age [Kerím Khán].' Then follows the narrative of the alliance with 'Alí Merdán and the surrender of Isfahán by Abu-l-Fet-ḥ, governor for Sháh Rukh (f. 6*b*-7*b*) after the Nau-rúz (f. 6*b*), and the *julús* of Isma'íl III. is next related (f. 8*a*, *b*). Consequently the rise of Kerím Khán is

^{*} It is true that the *Favaíd-i-Shafavia* twice speaks of a previous proclamation by Muḥammad Ḥasan (Add. 16,698, f. 57*a*, 143*b*), but this is historically impossible, and the confusion is with a proclamation which must have taken place when Muḥammad Ḥasan later gained possession of Isma'íl, and struck money in his name, matters to be later noticed (p. xlv seqq.).

placed in 1161, the date of Ibráhím's rebellion, but his real acquisition of power in 1164.*

Thus a whole year is dropped, from the restoration of Sháh Rukh in the early natural spring of 1163 to Isma'il's *julús*, here placed after the vernal equinox 1164.

'Alí Ríza, who must be allowed to be a competent authority for the chronology and history of the Zand family, dates the rise of Kerím Khán in 1163, on the authority of Mírza Šádík, the author of *Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kusháí*, which he quotes, under the name of the *Tárikh-i-Saltanat-i-Kerím Khán*, in these words :

و بعد از وقع قتل نادر شاه از قراری كه مرحوم میرزا صادق
منشی متخلص بنامی در تاریخ سلطنت کریم خان ایماى بآن
كرده است امر سلطنت بلاد ایران مغشوش و هر پنج روز نوبت
حكمرانى بنام یكى بلند اوازه بوده تا در سنه ¹¹⁶³ مهر منیر دولت
کریم خان زند از افق پریه ملایر عراق ظاهر و در سنه ¹¹⁶³ در شیراز
وفات یافت (Or. 2197, f. 3 a, b)

As Mírza Šádík in the passages already referred to places the rise of Kerím Khán in 1161, it is clear that the reference here is not to his appointment as chief, but to his departure from his own territory at the call of 'Alí Merdán. Therefore the solution of the problem is probably this:—The Persian chroniclers, when they relate events under years, reckon from Nau-rúz to Nau-rúz by the old solar year. Consequently the first regnal year of a king proclaimed like Isma'il III., after the Nau-rúz, would begin with that date in the year following. Hence a confusion between the Hġra year of proclamation and the first regnal year. Or it may be argued that the date 1163 either was found in 'Alí Ríza's copy of the *Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kusháí*, which is an unlikely addition of a new rubric, or was here added by him on his own judgment.

* I am much indebted to Dr. Rieu for kind help in getting the tenor of these passages.

The historical circumstances of the time are in accordance with this result. The overthrow of Sháh Rukh's central government at Mesh-hed by Sulaimán II. must have been severe in its effects in the provinces. The usurper was more than master of Khurásán: he struck money in Má-zenderán (no. 313, p. 98). His party was strong, for he united the partizans of the Šafavis and the fanatical Sayyids against the hated Efsharís. On the evidence of all authorities, Işfahán was not lost to Sháh Rukh, but 'Alí Merdán had little difficulty in gaining possession of it, and making it the centre of Isma'íl's government. For in truth Sháh Rukh, when restored, was a mere puppet, as a blind Sháh could only be. In the spring of 1163 everything was therefore ripe for a new sovereign. 'Alí Merdán had discovered another half-Šafavi puppet who would be the nominal head of his party. So soon as he could leave the Bakhtiári mountains the old Kurdish chief marched on Işfahán and there set up Isma'íl, while he maintained the real power himself.

The historians enable us to follow the subsequent fortunes of Sháh Isma'íl (III.). Suspicion arising between Kerím Khán and 'Alí Merdán, the Bakhtiári chief left Shíráz with the Sháh (در موكب شاهى) for his mountains. Kerím Khán, on hearing of this, left Işfahán early in the spring of 1163 (در اوائل سال بهار سال هزار و صد و شصت و پنج)*. The two armies joined battle on the bank of the river Gozán. Sháh Isma'íl, seeing that fortune was unfavourable to 'Alí Merdán, went over to his rival, who returned victorious to Işfahán (Zinat-et-tavárikh, Add. 23,527, f. 172b, 173a; cf. Táríkh-i-Gití-Kushái, Add. 23,524, f. 10a—11b).

* This is a good instance of the habit of reckoning from the Nau-rúz, as if it were the beginning of the Hijra year, whereas Muharram 1165 began in November, four months before the Nau-rúz.

In the same year Kerím Khán turned his forces against the Kájár chief, Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán, and invaded Mázenderán. He was defeated by the Kájár, and fled to Teherán, whence, in the beginning of the year 1166, he returned to Iṣfahán (Zínat-et-tavárikh, f. 173a). In the Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kusháí, Mírza Šádik states more precisely, under the year 1165, that Kerím Khán was defeated by Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán at Asterábád, and implies that Sháh Isma'íl (III.) was captured by the Kájár chief, who returned to Ashraf in Mázenderán in the Sháh's cavalcade. محمد حسن خان در موكب شاه متوجه اشرف مازندران شد (f. 12b, 13a.)

Still more precisely the author of the Nukhbat-el-Akhhbár relates that Kerím Khán took Isma'íl (III.) with him in this unfortunate expedition, and that the Sháh came to the fort of Asterábád evidently to give himself up, whereupon Kerím Khán took to flight, and Muḥammad Ḥasan carried the Sháh away with him to Ashraf.

و میرزا ابو تراب بیپای حصار استرآباد آمده کریم خان فرار
نمود و بعضی از لشکریانش اسیر ترکمانیه یموت شده بعد از فرار
کریم خان محمد حسن خان میرزا ابو تراب را برداشته بجانب
اشرف رفت (Or. 2837, f. 189a)

The subsequent position of Isma'íl (III.) may be inferred from numismatic evidence, which is as follows:

COINS STRUCK FROM A.H. 1163 TO 1173.

[illegible]

From this evidence it appears that (1) 'Alī Merdān Khān struck in Isma'īl's name; and (2) it may be inferred that this habit was continued by Kerīm Khān, for (3) on gaining possession of the Shāh's person Muḥammad Ḥasan Khān repeated the coinage of 'Alī Merdān in 1166 and 1167; (4) 'Alī Merdān Khān requiring a puppet, then set up Shāh Husain II. in 1166, while Kerīm Khān, having no pretender, may be presumed to have issued his own money in the name of the Imām Muḥammad El-Mahdī, as he certainly did in 1167, while Isma'īl's was still being issued by Muḥammad Ḥasan; (5) and on acquiring Iṣfahān 1169 = 1756 (Tārikh-i-Gitī-Kushāi, f. 23b), Muḥammad Ḥasan issued his own money in the name of Imām 'Alī-Rizā, thenceforward dropping all acknowledgment of Shāh Isma'īl, whose name never afterwards appears on the coins. It may be here mentioned that this daring step probably caused the Kājār chief's downfall. The only point of difficulty here is when did Muḥammad Ḥasan drop his acknowledgment of Isma'īl (III.)? The right of the *khutba* and *sikka* was so important and distinctive as a royal prerogative, that from the cessation of Isma'īl's coins to the issue of Luṭf-'Alī's the sovereign's name does not appear except by allusion, save once (Abu-l-Fet-ḥ's) in a subsidiary place. Consequently the complete suppression of Isma'īl's name was a very strong act, and it could only be done evasively by making the 'Alī-Rizā series the sole money authorized by Muḥammad Ḥasan Khān. Kerīm Khān had already done the same, coining in the name of another Imām, the Mahdī, whose name then first appears in the place of the sovereign's, but the Zand chief had no puppet Ṣafavi in his hands. It cannot reasonably be doubted that Muḥammad Ḥasan changed the style when he became master of Iṣfahān in A.H. 1169, not long before the Nau-rūz (Ibid, l.c.). This, therefore, would be the date of the practical deposition of Shāh Isma'īl (III.)*

* Since writing this, I have had the advantage of examining Professor

I can find no further authentic information concerning him beyond the statement in the *Fava'id-i-Şafavî* that he died in the same year as Kerîm Khân, A.H. 1193.

و در همین سال نخل حیات شاه اسمعیل امی صفوی از پا در افتاد
(Add. 16,698, f. 126*a*.) This statement immediately follows that of the death of Kerîm Khân, 13 Şafar, 1193=1-2 March 1779 (f. 125*b*, 126*a*). It is thus probable that the event did not occur after the Khân's death, as it would then be referred to the period following (f. 129*b*). It is thus probable that Isma'îl (III.) died either in the same Hijra year, 1193, as Kerîm Khân, between 1 Muḥarram=18-19 Jan. 1779 and 13 Şafar=1-2 Mar., or in the solar year beginning 21 Şafar, 1192=20 Mar. 1778. His death would therefore be dated A.H. 1192-3=A.D. 1778-9.

The chronology of Shâh Isma'îl (III.) would therefore be as follows :

Enthronement by 'Alî Merdân Khân, and reign under his tutelage, A.H. 1163, spring or summer=A.D. 1750.

Under tutelage of Kerîm Khân, spring or summer of A.H. 1165=1752.

Under tutelage of Muḥammad Ḥasan Khân, summer or autumn of A.H. 1165=A.D. 1752.

Loses the right of coinage, and is thus practically deposed by Muḥammad Ḥasan Khân before Nau-rúz of A.H. 1169=A.D. 1756.

Shâh Isma'îl survives until A.H. 1192-3=A.D. 1778-9, but his pretensions do not appear to have been again officially raised.

Mehren's manuscript Catalogue of the Oriental Coins in the Royal Museum of Copenhagen. I there find the two coins of which I practically anticipated the existence : a coin of Kerîm Khân, Işfahân, 1166, occurs with the style of the Mahdî, and another of Muḥammad Ḥasan (mint wanting), 1169, with the style of Shâh Isma'îl (III.). We have therefore proof that Kerîm Khân dropped the name of the Shâh in 1166, and Muḥammad Ḥasan in the course of 1169. I would observe that the issue of coins with the name of 'Alî-Rizâ would prove nothing in the case of Muḥammad Ḥasan had not he made this his sole coinage, and not merely an accessory issue, and, moreover, had he not struck it at the capital, Işfahân.

The *julús* of Maḥmud is well known to have taken place on the day of the abdication of Ḥusain I., 11 Moḥarram, 1135 = 23 Oct., 1722 (*supr.* p. xxxvii). On his coins he appears to use his *julús* year only. He was assassinated in the month of Sha'bán, 1137. Hanway dates the event on the same day as the proclamation of Ashraf, which he gives as 22 April, 1725 (= 8-9 Sha'bán, 1137; Hanway, ii. p. 225). In the *Histoire de Nader* the date is given as 12 Sha'bán, 1136, the year of the Serpent (i., p. xix). The *julús* year of Ashraf and the correspondence of the year of the Serpent to 1137 correct the figures in the text. We may therefore safely take Sha'bán, 1137 = April-May, 1725, as the true date.

Afgháns.
Maḥmud

The date of Ashraf's proclamation has been just given, Sha'bán, 1137 = April-May, 1725. He appears to have been shortly after enthroned (Hanway ii., p. 228).* It may be noted that, similarly to the case of Maḥmud, his *julús* year appears on nearly all his coins with, however, the Hijra year of striking sometimes indicated on the other side.† The *julús* year is 1137. The close of Ashraf's reign may be dated on the occasion when after his defeat in the battle of Murchah-Khurt 13 Nov. 1729 (Hanway, ii. 276) (= 20 Rabi' II, 1142, *Hist. de Nader*, i. p. 81) he fled the same night (21 Rabi' II.), which was followed by the occupation of the capital by Nádir's troops, 16 Nov. 1729 (= 23-24 Rabi' II.; Hanway ii., pp. 276, 277). In the *Histoire de Nader* the battle is dated 20 Rabi' II. (vol. i. pp. 80, 81), and the occupation of Iṣfahán the 23rd of the same month (p. 85).

Ashraf.

The enthronement of Nádir Sháh took place in the plains of Mughán, on Thursday, 24 Shawwál, 1148, at 8h. 20m. Muslim time = 8 March, 1736, supposing that the Muslim time is reckoned from sunrise (*Hist. de Nader*, ii. pp. 7, 8). His coins have the well-known *tárikh* الخیر فیما وقع = 1148.

Efsháris.
Nádir Sháh.

* This is apparently a case of proclamation followed by enthronement.

† In the Catalogue I have erroneously supposed that the *julús* date is always on a die of 1137.

Nádír was assassinated on Sunday, 11 Jumáda II., 1160, at midnight = 18 June, 1747; (id., p. 190, 'Alí Rizá, History of the Zand Family, 24,903, fol. 36; and so in the other three MSS. of the work collated, 'night'). By Wüstenfeld the correspondence is the 19th June.

'Adil Sháh. 'Alí-Kuli Khán, the nephew of Nádír, was enthroned as 'Alí Sháh at Mesh-hed,* 27 Jumáda II., 1160 = 4-5 July, 1747 (Tezkira-i-Ál-i-Dáúd, f. 76b; Hist. de Nader, ii. p. 192; cf. Hanway, ii. p. 452). He was known as Ali or 'Ádil Sháh. He reigned about twelve months (Hanway, i. p. 347; cf. Hist. de Nader, ii. pp. 194-196). His deposition occurred not long before 23 Sept., 1748 = 30 Ramazán-1 Shawwál, 1161, which confirms the more precise period indicated above (Hanway, i. p. 349).

Ibráhím. In four of the best MSS. of the History of Nádír Sháh (Add. 6154, 7661, 26,196, 25,790), as Dr. Rieu kindly informs me, the enthronement of Ibráhím at Tabriz is uniformly dated 17 Zu-l-Hijja, 1161 = 7-8 Dec. 1748. So, too, the Durra-i-Nadira (Or. 1360, f. 264b). The printed Hist. de Nader gives 7 Zu-l-Hijja (ii. p. 196). Ibráhím had overthrown his brother 'Ádil Sháh (pp. 194, 195), but did not immediately assume the royal dignity. This was done in consequence of Sháh Rukh's accession, 8 Shawwál, 1161, under two months before (Ibid., ii. 196). By comparing the data under the previous reign, which show that 'Ádil Sháh reigned about twelve months, we find that there was an interregnum, of less than three months, between the deposition of 'Ádil and the proclamation of Ibráhím. During this interval Ibráhím and Sháh Rukh were practically but not officially rival sovereigns.

Ibráhím was deposed some months, probably about two, previously to Jan. 1750 (= Muḥarram, Šafar 1163; cf. Hanway, i. p. 353†).

* In the text Khurásán, implying of course Mesh-hed; so Durra-i-Nadira, Or. 1360, f. 260a, Dr. Rieu, but Tús equivalent to Mesh-hed, and 7 Jumada II.

† Hanway here states that after the overthrow of Ibráhím the British Caspian traders petitioned George II. for a letter to Sháh Rukh, which was

According to the *Histoire de Nader Cháh*, the first Sháh Rukh. enthronement of Sháh Rukh took place at Mesh-hed, 8 Shawwál, 1161 (= 30 Sept.-1 Oct. 1748; ii. p. 196; cf. 195). He was blinded and dethroned by Sulaimán II., enthroned, no doubt, immediately afterwards, 8 Muḥarram 1163 (= 17-18 Dec. 1749; cf. *supr.* p. xli). After a reign of forty days Sulaimán was deposed, and Sháh Rukh reinstated. (*Hist. Nader*, ii. p. 198). His second enthronement, according to the *Tezkira-i-Ál-i-Daúd*, took place before the 11 Rabi' II, 1163 = 19-20 March, 1750 (f. 116a). This date is not two months after the deposition of Sulaimán, and the second accession of Sháh Rukh is thus fixed to the first quarter of 1163 and 1750.

Subsequently Sháh Rukh appears to have retained the semblance of sovereignty until the siege of Mesh-hed by Aḥmad Sháh Durrání. On the capture of his capital he surrendered himself to the conqueror, and was again enthroned by Aḥmad Sháh Durrání, on the 27 Rejeb, 1168 = 8-9 May, 1755, as Sháh of Irán, obviously in vassalage to or under the protection of Aḥmad Sháh (*History of Aḥmad Sháh Durrání*, Or. 196, f. 38a, b; cf. date in 39a). Both the date and the fact are contrary to the ordinary European statements, according to which Sháh Rukh was set up in 1164 by Sháh Aḥmad as Sháh of Khurásán. The date is very clearly established by the MS. In fol. 376 we have the rubric of the year 1160 stated to correspond to the year of the Hog in the Tatar Cycle, and to the 9th year of Aḥmad Sháh, immediately followed by the notice of the Nau-rúz, 9 Jumáda II. The correspondences give us the year 1168-9, the unit of the date being omitted in the manuscript. The dates on the coins of Aḥmad Sháh show that his ninth year corresponded to A.H. 1168-9. The year of the Hog began in A.H. 1168. The

written about January 1750. Allowing for the slowness of travelling, the information of Sháh Rukh's success must have been despatched from northern Persia at least two months earlier.

Nau-rúz determines the year to be 1168, 9 Jumáda II. of that year being 22-23 March, 1755, according to Wüstenfeld. A coin of Aḥmad Sháh, struck at Mesh-hed in his ninth year, shows the correspondence to be historically correct. Farther we learn, from the statements of the History of Aḥmad Sháh, that the *sainéant* Sháh Rukh was set up by him as Sháh of Irán, not of Khurásán. He was to be Sháh of Irán *de jure*, though *de facto* he was afterwards never more than Sháh of Khurásán. It would at first seem that Aḥmad Sháh would have preferred his dependent to have held a lower title than one which might well have eclipsed his own; but we should remember that the Afghán was ambitious of succeeding Nádir in his empire, and that thus it was of advantage to him to set up an imperial puppet, whom he could play at any time, not a local prince, whose petty kingdom he could indeed control, but who would have no influence beyond its limits.

Sháh Rukh was taken prisoner at the capture of Mesh-hed by Aḳa Muḥammad Khán in the course of A.H. 1210, after the *julús* of the Kájár (Tárikh-i-Muḥammadí, f. 220a, seqq.; cf. Brydges Dynasty of the Kajars, pp. 24, 25.) In the Tárikh-i-Kájária, lithographed at Teherán, (i. f. 23b) the sequence of events is the same, but the date of the *julús* is erroneously given as 1209, that of the expedition to Khurásán as 1210. In the highly ornate account of the *julús* in the Tárikh-i-Muḥammadí, Dr. Rieu finds that the time was spring, though Aries is not mentioned (l. c.). Probably the *julús* was hurried on before the Nau-rúz to avoid delaying the expedition to Khurásán, of which it was the necessary prologue, as an assertion of Aḳa Muḥammad's claim to the undivided rule of Irán. The natural spring of 1210 began in Ramazán=March, 1796, and the year closed on the 17th July. It is within this interval that the deposition of Sháh Rukh must have fallen in the spring or summer of 1796.

The dates of this complicated reign are therefore—

First enthronement, 8 Shawwál, 1161=30 Sept.-1 Oct. 1748.

Deposition, 8 Muḥarram, 1163=17-18 Dec. 1749.

Second enthronement, first quarter of 1163=1750.

Third enthronement, 27 Rejeb, 1168=8-9 May, 1755.

Deposition, spring or summer of 1210=1796.

Among the Kháns who usurped regal power without assuming the royal title, 'Alí Merdán is probably the first in point of date. It may be well here to lay down a general principle as to the mode of dating the accession of these rulers. As we cannot in several cases calculate from a *julús*, we must take the time of the actual or practical assumption of independence in a leading city of Persia.

Bakhtiári.
'Alí Merdán
Khán.

'Alí Merdán's rise may be dated from the fall of Sulaimán II., and the second proclamation of Sháh Rukh before 11 Rabi' II., 1163=19-20 March, 1750. He became wakíl on the submission of Iṣfahán just before the proclamation of Sháh Isma'il (III.), A.H. 1163=A.D. 1750 (*Zinat-et-Tavárikh*, Add. 23,527, f. 172*a*, *b*; *Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kushái*, f. 8*a*). He practically lost the regency to Kerím Khán, A.H. 1165=A.D. 1752, (*supra*, p. xlv). If he dropped the title of wakíl, no doubt he resumed it on setting up Sháh Ḥusain II. in 1166. He was assassinated by Muḥammad Khán Zand in the year 1167 (*Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kushái*, f. 19*b*: cf., for the event, *Zinat-et-Tavárikh*, Add. 23,527, f. 174*a*, *b*). The exact time must have been in spring or summer. The date is therefore A.D. 1754. It may be noted that this event was the political turning point in the war between Kerím Khán and Ázád Khán.

Chronologically the place of Ázád Khán follows those of Kerím Khán and Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán, and the discussion of his dates should follow those of their lines; but as he was their contemporary, and his line, unlike theirs, was not continued, it is well to fix his dates here instead

Afghán.
Ázád Khán.

of considering the matter after the chronology of the still ruling Kájár family. Following the rule laid down in the notice of 'Alí Merdán, we need not be embarrassed by the circumstance that Ázád Khán became independent as a border chieftain (von Hammer, *Hist. de l'Emp. Ottoman*, xv. 204), and thus detached districts of the eastern frontier. In this position 'Alí Merdán Khán claimed his aid in A.H. 1166 (A.D. 1753) against Kerím Khán (*Zínat-et-Tavárikh*, Add. 23,527, f. 173*b*). Thus so far he did not aspire openly to the sovereignty of Persia. The murder of 'Alí Merdán in the same year removed the barrier between Ázád and the heart of Persia. Accordingly, he then advanced and occupied Isfahán, where he set himself up as sovereign—

بعد از انجام مهام قلمرو ساير ولايات عراق عنان عزيمت
جانب دار السلطنة اصفهان كشوده و در اصفهان اساس دولت
و اسباب سلطنت و جلالت را چيده در اردوى او جمعيت منعقد
گردید (Giti-Kushái, 16*b*, 17*a*)

—and struck his own money (*Zínat-et-Tavárikh*, f. 173*b*). This was still in 1166=1753, as it must have occurred before the winter season. Ázád was finally defeated and his power overthrown by Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán in A.H. 1169=A.D. 1756, as the campaign again must have taken place before the winter. All the coins of Ázád known to me fall within these years. (See Fraehn *Recensio* 497, nos. 206-7; *Tabríz*, 1168, 1169; and *infra*, no. 416, p. 130, *Tabríz*, 1168.)

The dates are therefore, Accession at Isfahán, A.H. 1166=A.D. 1753; overthrow, A.H. 1169=A.D. 1756.

Zands.
Kerím Khán.

The dates of the rule of Kerím Khán, except that of its close, have been necessarily fixed in the discussion as to the dates of Sháh Isma'íl (III.), but here require some further elucidation. He first takes an important place as ally of 'Alí Merdán Khán in setting up Isma'íl, A.H. 1163=A.D. 1750. 'Alí Merdán then was made wakíl, and Kerím Khán commander-in-chief (*Zínat-et-Tavárikh*, Add.

23,527, f. 172*a*, *b*). This was before the Sháh's proclamation (f. 172*b*). The *Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kushái* agrees as to the circumstances (f. 8*a*). In this first period no doubt Kerím Khán played the second part. In the year A.H. 1165=A.D. 1752 the two chiefs quarrelled, and Kerím Khán secured the Sháh and the central authority as *wakíl* (*Zínat-et-Tavárikh*, f. 173*a*, and *supra*, p. xlv). In the same year (A.H. 1165=A.D. 1752) Sháh Isma'il fell into the hands of Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán. From this date there was a conflict with Muḥammad Ḥasan until the overthrow and death of the Kájár chief. This event I do not find precisely dated anywhere, but I infer from the *Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kushái* that it occurred shortly before the beginning of the solar year in A.H. 1172. The events of the solar year of A.H. 1171-1172, from spring A.D. 1758 to spring A.D. 1759, occupy more than twenty-one pages of the work, and comprise the siege of Shíráz by Muḥammad Ḥasan, his withdrawal, Kerím Khán's reoccupation of the country, and the death of his rival, in consequence of the Zand general Shaikh 'Alí Khán's invasion. This last subject is followed by an account of the immediately consequent submission of the Kájár territory. Then follows the rubric of the spring of A.H. 1172 (Add. 23,524, f. 27*a*-37*b*). From this it would seem probable that Shaikh 'Alí Khán did not march against the Kájár territory before the spring of A.D. 1759, at a time when military operations were practicable in that cold country. The date A.H. 1172=A.D. 1759 is therefore the most probable.

The death of Kerím Khán occurred on Tuesday, 13 Šafar, 1193=Monday-Tuesday, 1-2 March, 1779 ('Alí Rizá *Tárikh-i-Zandíá*, Or. 2197, f. 6*b*, and three other MSS.; *Dynasty of the Kájárs*, p. 9; other authorities agreeing as to the day of the month, but not stating that of the week).

For the Zands after Kerím Khán I have found 'Alí Rizá's *History of the family* the most useful authority for chrono-

logy. I have collated the dates in four of the manuscripts in the British Museum, (Or. 2197, Add. 24,903, Add. 26,198, and Add. 23,525), accidentally omitting a fifth (Add. 27,243), to which I was not induced afterwards to resort by sufficient variants in the four. I quote preferably Or. 2197 as a good text, referring to any differences in the other manuscripts.

Abu-l-Fet-h
and Muḥam-
mad 'Alī
Kháns.

Abu-l-Fet-h Khán was proclaimed with his younger brother, Muḥammad 'Alī Khán, by Zekí and 'Alī Murád Kháns shortly after the death of Kerím Khán ('Alī Rizá's History, Or. 2197, f. 76). This must have been very early in A.H. 1193 = A.D. 1779. It may be noted that this joint reign is a solitary exception to the usage of modern Persia. It had its rise in the difficulty of setting aside the elder son Abu-l-Fet-h, and Zekí's desire to secure the succession for Muḥammad 'Alī, his nephew and connection by marriage. (Cf. id. f. 106, cited note * below). Very shortly 'Alī Murád broke with Zekí Khán, who was then left free and with full power; and on the approach of Šádiḳ Khán to Shíráz, on some suspicion of Abu-l-Fet-h's desire to join this other uncle, Zekí cast the young prince into confinement and confiscated his goods, then setting up Muḥammad 'Alī Khán alone.* This terminated in the course of a month or two the first reign of Abu-l-Fet-h Khán, in the same year as his accession.

Muḥammad
'Alī Khán.

Muḥammad 'Alī thus proclaimed early in A.H. 1193 = A.D. 1779, had so ephemeral a reign as not to be counted by the Persian annalists in the Zand series. Three months after Kerím Khán's death Zekí Khán was assassinated, 27 Jumá-

* زكی خان هم ابو الفتح خان را كه باعم خود دم مواظت میزد و طالب ورود او می بود با ولدان صادی خان كه در شیراز بودند مقید سلسله گزیناری و اموال او را محیطه ضبط درآورده اسم سلطنت را اویره گردن محمد علی خان ولد دیگر خاقان مغفور كه نسبت مصاهرت با زکی خان داشت کرده (Alī Rizá, Hist., Or. 2197, f. 106)

Mírza Šádiḳ thus states the circumstances, speaking of Zekí Khán : پس نواب ابو الفتح خان را بجای پدر والا گهر نشاندید و بعد از چند روز محمد علی خان را نیز سهیم او گردانیده بهر صورت جناب ابو الفتح خان (sic) و هر دو برادران در امور فرماندهی و مهام حکمرانی بجز از نامی بی نشان واسمی بیسمما نداشتند (Tarikh-i-Gifti-Kusháfi, f. 90 a) I have to thank Dr. Rieu for aiding me in the examination of the first passage.

da I. 1193 = 11-12 June 1779 ('Alí Rizá, History, 2197, 12*b*, 13*a*, supply بیست before و هفتم and from Add. 24,903, f. 14*b* (بیست هفتم). Abu-l-Fet-ḥ immediately asserted his rights, and Muḥammad 'Alí seems to have offered no opposition.

Abu-l-Fet-ḥ was proclaimed on Friday, 3 Jumáda II. 1193 = Thursday-Friday, 17-18 June, 1779, with *sikka* and *khuṭba*, in his own name سكه و خطبه بنام او جریان یافت (id. 13*b*). He was deposed by Šádik Khán, on Sunday, 9 Sha'bán, 1193 = Saturday-Sunday, 21-22 August, 1779 (id. 14*b*, 15*a*).

Abu-l-Fet-ḥ
Khán,
second reign.

The two reigns of Abu-l-Fet-ḥ and the two reigns of Muḥammad 'Alí should therefore be thus dated :

Abu-l Fet-ḥ Khán with	} 3 months.
Muḥammad 'Alí Khán,	
Muḥammad 'Alí alone,	
Abu-l-Fet-ḥ alone,	2 months.

The reign of Šádik Khán dates from the deposition of Šádik Khán. Abu-l-Fet-ḥ (Sunday, 9 Sha'bán, 1193 = Saturday-Sunday, 21-22 August, 1779), to the capture of Shíráz by 'Alí Murád Khán, in the morning of 18 Rabi' I, 1196 = 2 March, 1782. ('Alí Rizá, History, Or. 2197, f. 22*b*.)

The reign of 'Alí Murád is usually dated from his capture of Shíráz. This is erroneous. Dr. Rieu has thus determined the chronology. According to Mírza Šádik, "'Alí Murád assumed independence in Isfahán immediately after Kerím's death, 1193 (Gítí-i-Kushái, f. 92*a*). That fact is curiously confirmed by a poem (Shiháb's Khusrau Shírín)' I have just got from Teherán. It is dated 15 Rabi' I, 1194 [= 20-21 March, 1780], and addressed to 'Alí Murád, who is eulogized as reigning sovereign (Or. 2817, f. 4*b*). It shows also that the Zínat-et-Tavárikh is right, when it says that Alí Murád's rule in 'Irák lasted six years (Add. 23,527, f. 179*b*), namely, 1193-1198, counting the two broken years." —(Letter to R. S. Poole.)

Alí Murád
Khán.

'Alí Murád died 28 Šafar, 1199 = 9-10 January, 1785 (Or. 2197, f. 28*a*, *b*).

This reign is thus divisible into two periods:

a) Rule at Isfahán, A.H. 1193-1196 = A.D. 1779-1782.

b) Rule at Isfahán]
and Shíráz,] A.H. 1196-1199 = A.D. 1782-1785

Ja'far Khán. Ja'far Khán was proclaimed 6 Rabi' I, A.H. 1199 = 16-17 January, A.D. 1785 ('Alí Rizá, History, Or. 2197, f. 296). He was assassinated on the night of Thursday, 25 Rabi' II. 1203 (id. f. 58a). The day of the month corresponds to the 22-23 January, beginning on Thursday. According to the inferior authority of the Fava'id (f. 1396), the event took place in the morning of 25 Rabi' II. The date is probably Thursday, 22 January, 1789 (see also Olivier, vol. vi. p. 211), Wüstenfeld being one day wrong.

Lutf-'Alí
Khán.

Lutf-'Alí Khán did not immediately succeed to the throne. His establishment in power is dated by 'Alí Rizá 11 Sha'ban, 1203 = 6-7 May, 1789 (f. 614, for the month see 61a). The end of his reign must be dated by the capture of Kermán, on the afternoon of Friday, 29 Rabi' I, 1209 = 24 October, 1794 (Or. 2197, f. 1206, for the year cf. Add. 24,903, f. 1316).

Kájárs.
Muhammad
Hasan Khán.

The founder of the Kájár line, Muhammad Hasan Khán, must have become practically independent during the troubles consequent on the usurpation of Sulaimán II., and therefore in A.H. 1163 = A.D. 1750. It is distinctly stated in the Nukhbat-el-Akhbár that he declared himself independent on that usurpation (Or. 2837, f. 189a); but this statement must be modified by the fact that we have a coin of Sulaimán II. issued in Mázenderán (no. 313, p. 98). The true time must be the general break-up of the state, consequent on the restoration of the blind Sháh Rukh, later in the same year. The overthrow of Muhammad Hasan Khán has been already placed A.H. 1172 = A.D. 1759 as the most probable date (supra, p. lv). The Nukhbat-el-Akhbár allows him with hesitation a rule of nine years, though erroneously placing his death in A.H. 1181 (Ibid., fol. 190a). This is a slight confirmation of our two limits.

Husain-ḡulí Khán made an insurrection in Mázerán against Kerím Khán about A.H. 1185, and maintained himself for two years. It is stated in the *Maásir-i-Sultáníya* that his independence lasted two years (printed, Tabríz, f. 7a, b, *Dynasty of the Kájárs*, p. 7), and that during this time Fet-ḡ-'Alí Sháh (Bábá Khán) was born, on the night of Thursday, 18 Shawwál, 1185 (f. 7b,) or of Wednesday (*Dynasty of the Kájárs*, p. 8) = 21-23 January, 1772. The *Nukhbat-el-Akhbár* allows him one year (f. 190b). I can find no evidence of this Khán's having exercised sovereign rights. Had he been successful, it would have been a question whether he should not have been included in the series of sovereigns; as it is, he is like other Persian Kháns of this age who attempted to gain regal power but failed.

Husain-ḡulí
Khán.

It is well known that Aḡa Muḡammad Khán rose against the Zands immediately after Kerím Khán's death; therefore about Safar, 1193 = March, 1779.

Aḡa
Muḡammad
Khán.

His enthronement occurred in the spring of A.H. 1210 = A.D. 1796 (v. *supra*, p. lii).

His assassination took place, according to Brydges' authority (p. 26), in the early morning of Friday, 21 Zu-l-Hijja, 1211; according to the lithographed *Tárikh-i-Kájária* (f. 25a), on the night of Saturday of the same day of the month A.H. 1212; the *Tárikh-i-Muḡammadía*, in the early morning of the same day of the month, the year not stated but obviously 1211 (f. 235a). The date was probably Friday 16, but by Wüstenfeld, Saturday 17 June, 1797.

Fet-ḡ-'Alí was not enthroned immediately on the death of his uncle Aḡa Muḡammad. He took the direction of affairs, and struck money as Bábá Khán (nos. 456-7, pp. 148-9). He was enthroned on 24 Rabi' I, 1212 = 15-16 September 1797. (*Tárikh-i-Kájária*, f. 26b, 27a; *Nukhbat-el-Akhbár*, Or. 2837, f. 195a; Brydges' *Dynasty of the Kájárs*, p. 40; a ceremony not to be confused with that of the *Nau-rúz* of the same year, which was intended to emphasize the previous

Fet-ḡ-'Alí.
Bábá Khán.

function, *ibid.* p. 41, *sqq.*) His death occurred on Thursday, 19 Jumáda II. 1250, in the afternoon = 22 October, 1834 (*Tárikh-i-Kájária*, f. 139*a*, *Nukhbat-el-Akhbár*, f. 196*a*).

Husain 'Ali
Sháh.

The enthronement of Husain 'Ali Sháh is dated by the *Nukhbat-el-Akhbár*, at Shiraz, Thursday, 3 Sha'bán, 1250 (f. 196*b*) = 3-4 December, 1834, if the day of the week is right. Wüstenfeld has Sha'bán 3 = 4-5 December, Friday-Saturday. The author of the *Nukhbat* allows him a reign of six months, and dates his death at Teherán, 26 Rabi' I, 1251 = 20-21 July, 1835 (f. 198*a*).

'Ali Sháh.

'Ali Sháh was enthroned at Teherán, 14 Rejéb, 1250 = 15-16 November, 1834, and dethroned on 14 Sha'bán, 1250 = 15-16 December, 1834, having reigned one month (*Ibid.*, f. 198*b*, *Tárikh-i-Kájária*, f. 154*b* for first date).

Muhammad
Sháh.

Muhammad Sháh was enthroned at Tabriz, in the evening of 7 Rejéb, 1250 = 8 November, 1834 (*Tárikh-i-Kájária*, f. 157*a*), but he was a second time enthroned at Teherán, on the Lesser Festival at the close of Ramazán, 1250, therefore 1 Shawwál (*ibid.* f. 162*a, b*) = 30-31 January, 1835. Watson gives the date 31 January, on the Festival before mentioned (*History of Persia*, p. 282). I adopt this as the true date of the Sháh's enthronement. Muhammad Sháh died on the evening of Tuesday, 6 Shawwál, 1264 (*Tárikh-i-Kájária*, 243*a*, cf. 241*a*) = Monday, 4 September, 1848 (*Watson, History of Persia*, p. 354).

Hasan Khan
Sálár.

Hasan Khán Sálár, although never enthroned, made himself independent after the death of Muhammad Sháh, and struck money at Mesh-hed in 1265, continuing the formula of the late Sháh (no. 577, p. 186), which does not designate the sovereign, except allusively. His rebellion began on the news of Muhammad Sháh's death (*Watson*, p. 363, cf. *Tárikh-i-Kájária*, f. 260*b*, where it is recorded among the troubles which occurred in the beginning of the reign of the present Sháh). The rebellion came to an end after the Nau-rúz, 6 Jumáda I, A.H. 1266 = 20 March, A.D. 1850, and before 16 Jumáda II = 9-10 May (*ibid.* f. 299*b*,

301b, 302a). The period of Hasan Khán is thus A.H. 1264-6 = A.D. 1848-50.

Násir-ed-dín Sháh was first enthroned at Tabríz on the evening of the 14 Shawwál, 1264 = 12 September, 1848 (ibid. 257b); and a second time on Monday, 24 Zu-l-Ķa'da, 7 h. 20 m. after midnight, 23 October, at Teherán, (ibid. 259b). Watson gives after midnight, the 20th of October, i.e. Saturday, the 21st (History of Persia, p. 364). As Násir-ed-dín had no competitor, I have dated his reign from the first *julús*.

II. COINAGE.

For the denominations of Persian money I would refer to the careful Tables of Hanway. These are here put into clearer form. The weight is given by him in Miskáls and Kírát, the Miskál being 80·9116 to the lb. Troy 5760 grs. The weight of the Miskál is therefore 71·18 grs. I have ventured to use 72 as the equivalent on account of the greater convenience of division. The period referred to is the reign of Nádír Sháh.

Denomina-
tions.

Hanway's
Tables.

<i>Gold.</i>		grs.
Muhr-Ashrafi		162
Ashrafi		54
Ashrafi of Nádír		54
'Abbási should be		72
Id. Husain		84
Id. Sulaimán		114
Id. Šafí		120
<i>Silver.</i>		
Rupí or Nádírí		180
6 Sháhí		108
'Abbási		72
Maḥmúdí		36
Sháhí		18
Bístí (money of acct.)		7·2

Copper.

Kazbegi = $\frac{1}{10}$ of the Sháhí.

(Hanway, i., pp. 292-3).

This is quite consistent with the weights of Nádír's coins, except that early in his reign we find pieces as heavy as 82, and 41 in the silver; and his currency includes two unrecorded denominations, the double Muhr *ʿ* and the double Rupí *ʿ*.

Gold coins,
Isma'il I. to
Kháns.

The evidence of the scanty gold coins confirms Hanway. The Ashrafi occurs under Ashraf, who plays on the coin's name as derived from that he bore, thus :

باشرفی اثر نام آنجناب رسید
شرف زسکه اشرف بر آفتاب رسید

The name Ashrafi, however, no doubt came from an earlier Ashraf, probably the Memluk El-Ashraf Barsabáy or El-Ashraf Káit-bey, under whom it became famous in commerce not long after its introduction into the Egyptian currency. The same coin was issued by Tahmásp II., Sultán Husain, Tahmásp I., and Isma'il I., who also issued its quarter.

The 'Abbási of Şafí' is represented by the coin of 'Abbás I., weighing 118 grs., which is plainly a double Ashrafi. The 'Abbási of 72 grs. is found weighing 71 under Muḥammad Khudabanda, and its half 35·5 under 'Abbás I.

The relation of these pieces would be—

Multiples.	Standard.	Maximum weights.
2	108	118
$1\frac{1}{2}$	72	71
1	54	54
$\frac{2}{3}$	36	35
$\frac{1}{2}$	13·5	13

The only anomaly according to this scheme is the heavy weight of the coin of 'Abbás I. (118 grs.), but Hanway knew of such a coin under Şafí. The persistent use of the Ashrafi makes it probable that the gold standard of weight was not interfered with from Isma'il I.'s time until Nádír

introduced the heavier Indian standard, striking the Muhr, and its double, with the Ashrafí. Kerím Khán issued the Muhr, its half, and its quarter, which took the place of the Ashrafí. During the rest of the period of the Kháns the Muhr and its quarter were mainly issued. The gold coins of Fet-h-'Alí Sháh and his successors will be noticed later.

The statements of Hanway as to the silver coinage may now be compared with the evidence of the coins, as presented in the following table:—

Hanway's statements as to silver money compared with coins.

Multiples.	Standard.	MAXIMUM WEIGHTS.					
		Tahmasp II.	Husain.	Sulaimán.	'Abbás II.	'Abbás I.	Muhammad.
30	855·		836				
20	570·			561	566		
15	427·5	413	401				
10	285		264	285			
7½	213·7	208					
5	142·5		134		140		
4	114		114	113	112		
3	85·5		83				
2	57		57	57	48	56	
1	28·5		28	28	27		28
½	14·2					14	

Table of weight of silver coins, Muhammad to Tahmásp II.

Chardin, who visited Persia under Sulaimán I., describes the silver money as having been the Sháhí, equal to 4½ sols, the Mahmúdí equal to 9, and its double the 'Abbásí,

Information of Chardin and Tavernier as to silver money.

thus equal to 18 (Voyages, ed. 1711, ii. p. 92). Tavernier, describing the money of 'Abbás II., makes the denominations the Bistí, Sháhí, Maḥmúdí, the 'Abbási, the piece of $2\frac{1}{2}$ 'Abbásís or 10 Sháhís, and its double the 5 'Abbási piece. The weights are a little higher than Chardin's, the 'Abbási being equal to 18 sols 6 deniers (Six Voyages, ed. 1676, ii. p. 6 and pl.). The weight of 18 sols is 126·54, and that of 18 sols 6 deniers 130'. Though these weights are not reached under 'Abbás II. and Sulaimán in the table above, it is obvious that the correspondent pieces to the Sháhí and its multiples are those of the standard of 28·5, 85·5, 114, 285, and 570 grs. The coins of 'Abbás I. and Muḥammad Khudabanda, though not sufficient for a safe inference, favour the lower standard of the table above. As to the silver money of Tahmásp I. and Isma'il I., it certainly is as yet an enigma.

Evidence of
table.

Hanway's figures show a remarkable reduction from the standard of the coins just noticed. They agree however with the evidence of the coins of Nádir under whom there must have been a reduction of the 'Abbási first to 82 and then to 72 grains.

Later silver
coins.

Working down from Nádir, the Efsháris and Sulaimán II. (who only strikes 'Abbásís) continue Nádir's system, Ibráhím innovating with a 3 'Abbási or 18 Sháhí piece; but this confusion could not continue. The silver coins were first the rupí and Abbási, exchanging at the rate of 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$; but Kerím Khán after a time issued the Sháhí of about 25·5, making a series of 51, 75·5, 151, the maximum weights being 25, 50, 71, 142. His successors before Fet-ḥ-'Alí struck rupís, and rarely the eighth.

I am able, thanks to the kindness of General Houtum Schindler, to give an account of the coinage of Fet-ḥ-'Alí Sháh and his successors to the present time.

Coinage of
Kájár Sháhs.

Fet-ḥ-'Alí first issued in gold the Túmán. This can only be the piece which weighs about 95 grs., and of which there are several specimens of early dates in the Museum. His

other denominations in gold, struck before 1232, I will not attempt to explain. His first silver coins were the Rupía, Rúpí, or Ríál, the 'Abbásí, and its half, the Sanár (a corruption of Sad-dínár, or 100 dinars), or Mahmúdí. It is at present impossible to identify these denominations, but it seems that the 'Abbásí system and the Rúpí system went on side by side, gradually approaching one another, each denomination being affected by that nearest to it in the other system.

Fet-h-'Alí's second issue, at the close of the 30th year of his reign, was in gold, the Tumán of 70 grs., soon reduced to 53 grs., thus identical in weight with the old Ashrafí: at the same time he issued the Kārán, called after the Kār, or 30 years' period, weighing 142 grs., in silver, and equal to the 10th of the Tumán, or 20 Sháhís, in value. Ríáls, 'Abbásís and Sanárs ceased to be coined. The Kārán was soon reduced to 107 grs.

Muhammad Sháh continued his predecessor's last coinage, speedily reducing the Kārán to 89 grains. He is also stated to have struck the half, or Panabat (penáh bád).

Under Násir-ed-dín there have been successive reductions. By 1875 (A.H. 1291-2) the Tumán had fallen to 50 grs., and the Kārán to 78. The denominations were then as follows:

GOLD.	Tumán,	3.225 gram.	= 50 grs.	= 10 francs.
	(.900 pure gold.) $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1.6125 "	= 25 "	= 5 "
	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	.806 "	= 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	= 2.50 "
SILVER.	Kārán,	5 gram.	= 78 grs.	= 1.0 franc.
	(.900 pure silver.) $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2.5 "	= 39 "	= 50 cent.
	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	1.25 "	= 19.5 "	= 25 "
COPPER.	2 Sháhí,	10 gram.	= 156 grs.	= 10 cent.
	1 "	5 "	= 78 "	= 5 "
	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	2.5 "	= 39 "	= 2.5 "

Besides the denominations mentioned above, 2, 5, and 10 Tumán pieces have been struck.

Subsequently the Kārán has fallen to 70 grs., and the Tumán to 47.

In A.H. 1294 (A.D. 1877) the provincial mints were suppressed, and all coinage ordered to be struck at Teherán. It is from this date that the 'new coinage' described in the Catalogue takes its rise.

The present currency consists of Túmáns, in gold; the Kārán and 2 Kārán in silver (the 5 Kārán and $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ Kārán being out of circulation); and in copper the $\frac{1}{2}$ Sháhí, Sháhí, 2 Sháhí, and 4 Sháhí. At Mesh-hed the Jendeki is used at the rate of 85 to 90 = 1 Kārán.

For largesse, little pieces are struck in gold worth two Káráns, and in silver, the so-called Dú-sháhí, or piece of two Sháhís, actually worth $\frac{1}{2}$ Kārán.

General Houtum Schindler, in the letter from which I have taken the main facts of these remarks, acknowledges his obligations to a pamphlet on Persian mints, by Director Karl Ernst, of the Austrian Mint.

Art of Coins. Artistically the coins of the Sháhs of Persia rival those of the Emperors of Delhi. Less varied in types than those of Akbar and Jehángir, they are of more uniform calligraphic elegance than the Indian series. The character employed is at first Naskhí; Nestálík is then introduced for the reverse inscription, and ultimately it is generally used for both sides. In the arrangement of inscriptions, and in the occasional arabesque treatment of Nestálík, much ingenuity is shown, particularly in bringing the Sháh's name into the centre of the reverse inscription.

Inscriptions. At first the language is Arabic.

Obverse. Formulae. The obverse area inscription, until the reign of Mahmud the Afghán, is the Shí'a' formula لا اله الا الله *rarely* نبي محمد رسول الله *is used for* رسول. Mahmud, Ashraf, and later Ázád Khán, use the Sunní formula, of course omitting 'Alí. When, as usually, there is a margin, the Shia' formula is supplemented by the names of the Twelve Imáms. The proper order, على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على محمد على حسن محمد, is frequently varied for calligraphic reasons,

the prolongation of the *ع* of *علي*, thus, *علي*, serving for a border, and the recurrence of the initials, *م* four times, *ح* three times with *ج* once, and *ع* four times, suggesting, when the margin is in segments, a symmetrical arrangement. 'Abbas II. varies this formula by the full invocation on Muḥammad, 'Alī, Fátima, and the rest of the Imáms, all being mentioned by their titles or qualifications, Ḥasan and Ḥusain together, thus:

اللهم صل على النبي والولي والبتول والسبطين والسجاد والباقر
والصادق والكاظم والرضا والتقى والنقى والزكى والمهدى

The same formula, apparently incomplete, and with names instead of titles, except that Ja'afar has both, appears on an anonymous coin of the time of Isma'íl I. or Tahmásp I. Maḥmud the Afghán, on the obverse margin of one of his coins, inscribes the names of the four orthodox Khalífas (no. 197*a*, p. 273). Ashraf issues their coinage as the "money of the four friends" *سكده چار يار*, and it is probable that some of his pieces bore their names.

The reverse area is at first occupied by the royal name and style, and the mint and date. The style is afterwards abbreviated or else more or less varied in a distich: the mint and date are not changed.

Reverse.
Royal style
to Tahmásp II.

The full style of Sháh Isma'íl I. is *السلطان العادل الكامل الهادي والوالي ابو المظفر شاه اسمعيل بهادر خان الصفوي الحسيني* and *شاه اسمعيل* are written indifferently. On a coin, apparently of Isma'íl I., published in the Supplement (no. 186, p. 267), Dr. Rieu reads conjecturally *بنده شاه* [شاه] *كربلا* 'Servant of the Sháh of Kerbela,' that is, Ḥusain, which if accepted is the only special reference on the Persian coinage to their popular Imám.

The full style of Tahmásp I., rarely written at length, and on no coin to be completely read, is the same as Isma'íl's. He also calls himself *غلام علي بن ابي طالب عليه السلام*.

The only known coin of Isma'íl II. gives the style *ابو المظفر اسمعيل شاه بن طهماسب الصفوي*. It is observable

that Isma'il does not appear to be called the Second, as the fainter Isma'il (III.) is similarly unnumbered.

The scanty coinage of Sultán Muḥammad Khudabanda affords the following styles, which are no doubt abbreviated, سلطان محمد خدابنده پادشاه - سلطان محمد ابو المظفر پادشاه بن طهماسب شاه الحسينى. The word Sultán, as in the case of Sultán Husáin, is part of the proper name, which is Sultán Muḥammad Khudabanda. This Sháh styles himself غلام امام محمد مهدى عليه السلام وآبائه, and varies his father's formula to غلام على ابى طالب الخ, in both showing a Persianizing tendency.

Under 'Abbás I., Persian appears on the reverse. The obverse is strangely varied by the use of both رسول and نبى in alternative formulæ. The Sháh's style is ابو المظفر عباس, and he also terms himself 'Alí's servant in the phrase which is the most permanent of its class بنده شاه ولايت عباس

Şafi repeats the formula بنده شاه ولايت and he also adopts a new one, which Dr. Rieu reads شاه از جان غلام صفى است, or شاه است الخ. A specimen in the Museum of Copenhagen leaves little doubt that the verb has the form هست not است and shows but a single *alif*, whereas in the Catalogue I have supplied a second for the verb. This formula implies devotion to his namesake, who gave his name to the family.

'Abbás II. is the first Sháh who takes a numeral, calling himself 'Abbas the Second. His designations are كلب على in a distich for كلب آستان على رضا, as watch-dog or guardian of the tomb of the Imám 'Alí Riḏa, and بنده شاه ولايت. He appears to have introduced the title emperor, *lit.* 'master of the (auspicious) conjunction,' صاحبقران ṣāhib-ḳirán, a title which had its origin with Timúr, also in a distich. The distichs will be treated below.

Sulaimán I. must have struck coins during the short period for which he bore the name of Şafi [II.], but their recall (Charadin, Couronnement, p. 393) was so effectual that no specimens are known. This Sháh styles himself بنده شاه ولايت

Sultān Husain resumes but rarely the use of نبي in place of رسول in the chief religious formula. On one coin he gives his full style, showing the survival of the earliest titles, السلطان العادل الهادي الكامل الوالي ابو المظفر السلطان بن السلطان بن السلطان حسين شاه بهادر خان الصفوي and a shorter and different style, in part novel, والخاقان بن الخاقان بنده شاه ولايت حسين

Usually he is simply بنده شاه ولايت. He also styles himself على كلب آستان a term varied in one of his distichs.

Tahmásp II. uses a distich in which he is characterized as the Second and šāhib-ķirán. 'Abbás III. exactly agrees except that he is 'another šāhib-ķirán.'

The rule of the Afgháns, Maḥmúd and Ashraf, and that of Nádir Sháh practically changed the character of the coin inscriptions.

Maḥmúd styles himself Sháh, and in his distichs جهانگیر and عالمگیر, perhaps only poetically. Ashraf in two out of three distichs also appears as Sháh. He adopts Aurangzib's formula جلوس میمنت مانوس, used by no other king of Persia.

In the later years of Sháh Tahmásp II., when Nádir was endeavouring to expel the Afgháns, a new and very singular coinage made its appearance, which had a large influence on all subsequent issues before the reign of Fet-ḥ-'Alí Sháh, except the major part of those of the Eshháris. When Nádir undertook the difficult task of restoring the Persian power, the popularity of the Šafavi line must have been very low. The name of Tahmásp II. could raise no enthusiasm: the idea of supplanting a weak king by a mere phantom was, no doubt, already formed by the ambitious Nádir. Thus it was desirable to issue a coinage which should be popular, and thus accustom the people to some central power independent of the sovereign. The great shrine of 'Alí Ríza at Mesh-hed, the most venerated building in Persia, suggested the issue there, and in other parts of

'Alí Ríza
Coins.
Their origin.

the country, of a coinage in which the Imám takes the place of the sovereign, even with a quasi-regal style. From 1143 until 1147, thus until the year before Nádír's accession, this money was issued concurrently with the regal coinages of Tahmásp II. and 'Abbás III. 'It went a golden currency,' so runs the distich, 'from Khurásán, by the grace of God, by the aid and help of the Sháh of Religion, Alí Ríza, son of Musa.'

از خراسان سكه بر زر شد بتوفيق خدا

نصرت و امداد شاه دين على موسى رضا

After this time weak sovereigns issued the Imám's money, and in the age of the rival Kháns the only currency was of 'Alí er-Ríza and his rival in popularity, Muhammad el-Mahdí.

Style of Nádír
and successors
to Isma'il (III).

Nádír Sháh, with his characteristic boldness, wholly changed the style of the regal inscriptions. When he uses no distich, he is simply called the Sultán Nádír. In his two distichs he styles himself 'King over the Kings of the world,' 'Sháh of Sháhs,' &c. He also uses on the coins of his first and second year the famous táríkh, or chronogram, الخیر فیما وقع = 1148, the date of his accession. Of course the Imám's coinage disappears.

'Ádil or 'Alí Sháh uses a distich, stating the circulation of the coinage of royalty in the name of 'Alí. As he was enthroned at Mesh-hed, which remained his capital, there can be no doubt that the name 'Alí implies that of the Imám, 'Alí Ríza, but is this or the Sháh's name the primary meaning?

Ibráhím on the money bearing his name follows the system of Nádír. He either is styled the Sultán Ibráhím, or, when he uses a distich, Ibráhím Sháh, also qualified as shāhib-kirán. There is also an Imámí coinage here assigned to Ibráhím, issued under the name of 'Alí Ríza at Tabríz in 1161. It has been earlier shown that Ibráhím was practically sovereign for roughly three months between

his overthrow of his brother 'Adil Sháh and his own enthronement. This period would well suit the issue of these coins at Ibráhím's capital. They could have been issued by 'Ádil Sháh earlier in the year, but a second issue of Imámí coinage by him is unlikely, his first being either Imámí or quasi-Imámí, and still more so is this the case with Sháh Rukh.

We have coins of Sháh Rukh of his first reign (A.H. 1161-1163) and his third (A.H. 1168-1210). In his earlier coinage he follows the practice of Nádír Sháh, being styled Sháh Rukh the Sultán, and in one distich he is *ṣāhib-kirán*. Like his grandfather Sultán Ḥusain he is watch-dog of the shrine of Mesh-hed *كلب آستان رضا*. Certain Imámí coins bearing the invocation *يا علي بن موسى الرضا*, dated 1161, are assigned to this period of Sháh Rukh's rule. They are of Mesh-hed, Resht, and Kázvín. They cannot be of Ibráhím, as he never held Mesh-hed; consequently we have to choose between 'Ádil Sháh and Sháh Rukh. As before, it seems unlikely that 'Ádil Sháh had two sets of coins, directly or inferentially connected with 'Alí Ríza. On the other hand, had Sháh Rukh in 1161 authority as far as Kázvín or Resht? Probably Ibráhím, though issuing his own Imámí coinage at Tabriz during the interregnum, did not interfere with this very inoffensive currency elsewhere. One of the coins (no. 312, pl. viii.) seems markedly of Sháh Rukh's fabric. Practically it is not of much consequence by whom these coins were issued, inasmuch as they bear no evidence of regal authority.

Sulaimán II., who dethroned Sháh Rukh, in his two florid distichs is 'the rightful Sháh Sulaimán II,' and 'the Sháh, son of the sayyids, heir of the kingdom of Sulaimán,' his father-in-law, Sulaimán I.

Sháh Rukh, during his third reign, styles himself *ṣāhib-kirán*, and Sháh of the world, *جہان [شاه]*, and repeats the title *كلب آستان رضا*, as well as using a

new formula, 'watch-dog of the Sultán of Khurásán' ('Alí Ríza).

Isma'íl (III.), in the coins struck by 'Alí Merdán, as well as by Moḥammad Ḥasan, is uniformly styled *بندۀ شاه ولایت*, without any numeral, and with no further inscription.

Mahdí coins,
&c., of Kháns.

When Sháh Isma'íl was carried away from Kerim Khán by Moḥammad Ḥasan, it became necessary for the Zand chief to issue a coinage which should not be confused with that of the Sháh, now the puppet of his rival the Kájár, and yet which should not be disloyal. What he did we learn from the Fava'id-i-Şafavia, as well as from Kerim Khan's coinage. The historian tells us that Isma'íl having been imprisoned in the Fort of Abáda, Kerim Khán proclaimed himself wakíl, ordering the *sikka* and *khuṭba* in the name of the Twelve Imáms, and then cites the well known distich of his money struck in the name of the Imám El-Mahdí.

و شاه اسماعیل امی صفوی را که در قلعه آباده که فی مابین
شیراز و اصفهان واقع است محبوس نهوده خود را وکیل الخلائق
خوانده سکه و خطبه را بنام امامان اثنی عشر قرار داد و سجع سکه
این فرد بود فرد "شد آفتاب و ماه زرو سیم در جهان" "از سکهء
امام بحق صاحب الزمان" (Add. 16,698, f. 125b.)

We know from his coinage that Kerim Khán did not wait until the titular sovereign was once more in his hands before issuing a new currency: otherwise the author of the Fava'id does not need correction. The circumstance of the *sikka* and *khuṭba* in the name the Imáms seems very strange. Was this done in the name of the Mahdí, who was expected to return, and of whom under the Fátimís in Egypt a coinage was issued with his name Muḥammad and his title as 'the Expected,' El-Muntazar? (Cf. *Cat. Or. Coins*, iv. p. ix. seqq. nos. 228-230, p. 55, 56.) However this may have been, there is no doubt that the Mahdí, as shown for instance by the coins of Muḥammad Khudabanda, was, among the Persians, next in popularity to 'Alí Ríza. Another innovation seems to have been due to Kerim

Khán, the use of an allusive invocation. The primary intention of this kind of formula seems to have been a reference to the Khán's name. Thus Kerím Khán's constant invocation is **يا كريم** 'O Bountiful One,' where the divine epithet, after the manner of a patron saint's name, recalls an ordinary name. Kerím Khán also invokes the Mahdí as 'the Master of the Age,' **يا صاحب الزمان**, that is 'the Imám who was to arise at the end of the Age,' **القائم في آخر الزمان** (*Cat. Or. Coins*, iv. p. xi.) It may be remembered that Kerím Khán's proper name Muḥammad may have been allusively referred to in the invocation of Muḥammad el-Mahdí. The subject of invocations will be later discussed. When Kerím Khán uses the Shía' formula he once varies it by the adoption of **رسول** for **نبي** (no. 326, p. 107).

Muḥammad Hasan Khán the Kájár strikes, as his distich tells us, in the name of 'Alí Ríza.

Ázád Khán the Afghán uses the Sunní formula, which thus appears for the last time on Persian money. His distich mentions his name without any title, with the wish that while he remained on earth the coinage of the Master of the Age (the Mahdí) might last. This devotion to an Imám, though in this case consistent in a Sunní, must have been adopted to conciliate Ázád's Shía' subjects.

Kerím Khán's son Abu-l-Fet-ḥ, while continuing the Mahdí distich, introduces his own name without title in a subordinate place to the mint on the reverse.

Şádiḳ Khán repeats the distich, and restores the invocation used by Kerím Khán.

'Alí Murád Khán alone varies in introducing the invocation **يا على**; probably the Khalífa.

Ja'afar Khán abandons the distich and covers the whole of the reverse with an invocation of the sixth Imám, 'Ja'afar the Truthful,' **يا امام جعفر الصادق**. This probably does not indicate any special reverence for the Imám such as is shown by the coin without royal name, which I have assigned to either Isma'íl I. or Tahmásp I., on the reverse

of which this Imám alone receives his title (no. 651, p. 209). It was probably chosen as an inscription allusive to Ja'afar Khán and his father Šádík.

Luţf-'Alí Khán goes a step beyond his father in the distich of his coin here catalogued, and styles himself Luţf-'Alí son of Ja'afar (no. 445, p. 142).

Coins of
Kájár Sháhs.

Aka Muḥammad Khán issues money in the name of the Imám 'Alí Ríza, repeating his father's distich, and also takes up the coinage of the Mahdí, repeating Kerím Khán's distichs and varying them with two new forms. Despite his enthronement, the only allusion to his name is the invocation 'O Muḥammad!' **يا محمد**, the Prophet and not the Mahdí. Fet-ḥ-'Alí, in the short period before his enthronement, issued money as the Sultán Bába Khán, which is interesting as the only Persian coinage in which the title Khán appears without being preceded by Bahádur. As Sháh his style is **السلطان ابن السلطان فتحعلى شاه قاجار**, or **السلطان فتحعلى الخ**, the Sultán son of the Sultán, or the Sultán, Fet-ḥ-'Alí Sháh Kájár. This instance of royal parentage is especially remarkable, as Husain-Kuli does not seem ever to have exercised the prerogative of coinage. The insertion of the tribe-name Kájár is also a curious innovation. The two mottoes, 'The kingdom is God's,' **المملك لله**, and 'The glory is God's,' **العزة لله**, are practically novel.

Husain 'Alí and 'Alí Sháh follow the style of their father Fet-ḥ-'Alí, except that 'Alí Sháh gives the title of Sultán to his father and grandfather, assuming two degrees of royal descent. Impressions of the coins of these sovereigns have been kindly communicated by Dr. Tiesenhausen.

Muḥammad Sháh, with the instinct of the Kháns, does not appear on his coins with any royal title or even by name, but adopts the allusive motto 'The king of the kings of the prophets (is) Muḥammad,' **شاهنشاه انبيا محمد**. Thus he suggests his own name and usual title. The money of the rebel Hasan Khán Sálár, who resisted the

authority of Násir-ed-dín Sháh, is, to judge from the solitary specimen in the Museum Collection, a continuation of the money of Muḥammad Sháh, which could be continued by any other ruler, like the Imámí coinage of the Kháns.

Násir-ed-dín follows his predecessor Fet-ḥ-'Alí in the style of his coins. On the ten-túmán piece, he assumes the titles السلطان الاعظم والحاقان الافخم ناصر الدين شاه قاجار. On a medal he appears as السلطان ناصر الدين قاجار, and on another as شاهنشاه ناصر الدين. The same class gives us the allusive motto 'He is the aider,' هو الناصر, which does not appear on the coins.

The name of the mint is always preceded by the *maṣḍar* or infinitive noun ضرب, 'striking.' In the reign of Isma'íl II. a custom begins, resumed by Ashraf, which becomes the rule under the Zands and Kájárs. A town takes its distinctive epithet, usually beginning with 'abode' دار: thus Shíráz is termed دار العلم, 'The Abode of Learning.' The epithet دار السلطنة, 'The Abode of Sovereignty,' is common to the successive capitals, except Shíráz: thus it is used for Tabríz, Kázvín, Isfahán, and Teherán, and it may be noted that this use is long after Tabríz and Kázvín had lost their eminence. Mesh-hed takes the epithet 'holy' after its name, مشهد مقدس, (varied very rarely by ارض اقدس, 'most holy land,' no. 522, p. 170, no. 635, p. 205), the earliest instance in the Catalogue being under Tahmásp II. (no. 169, p. 58). Under Tahmásp I. we find مشهد امام رضا (no. 13, p. 15). The most singular mints are the following: جلو, 'Army Mint,' and ضربخانه ركاب, the same, both Kerím Khán's; and ضربخانه دولتی, 'State Mint,' on a medal of Násir-ed-dín. The epithets will be found in a special index as well as in the Index of Mints.

Mints.

The year is expressed in the figures of the Hijra date, almost always without the regnal year; the Persian money in this respect markedly differing from the otherwise similar coinages of the emperors of Delhi and the Durránis.

Dates.

The regnal year occurs once (no. 27a***, p. 270), and possibly twice (no. 17, p. 9). The word 'year,' in the Arabic *سنة*, is very rarely employed. There is one curious example of the statement of the month and day Hijra (no. 447, p. 144, *supra* p. xxii). It is scarcely necessary to add that the Persian names of months, frequent in the earlier imperial money of Delhi, are here wholly wanting. Ashraf always gives his *julius* year, and in later years the actual date also.

Distichs.

The distich or *saj*, according to Persian terminology, is a peculiar feature of the coinages on which the Persian language is employed. The earliest instance of which I know occurs on a coin of Muḥammad Kerīm Shāh of Gujarāt, A.H. 846-855 = A.D. 1443-1451, Catalogue of Indian Coins, Muḥammadan States, (no. 416, p. 134, pl. xi). It has been thus read, with Dr. Rieu's aid :

[تا بدار الضرب گردون قرص مهر و ماه باد
سکه سلطان غياث الدين محمد شاه باد]

While in the mint of heaven there be the disk of moon and sun
May Shāh Sultān Ghias-ed-dīn Muḥammad's coinage run.

I may on this first occasion of translating a distich explain that I have done so on account of the extreme difficulty that their style presents, making a rendering desirable. I have adopted verse instead of prose as less cumbrous. The rendering follows the originals, line for line and nearly word for word. I have allowed myself the liberty of rendering زد 'he struck' in the first line in some cases by 'came' at the end of the line, immediately followed by 'struck' at the beginning of the next, the Persian notions of coining and circulation being inseparable: otherwise there is no transposition from one line to another. Any word added is enclosed in parenthesis, and every paraphrastic rendering is confronted with the literal sense in foot-notes, which also explain obscurities.

Safavis:
Isma'īl II.

The second instance of a distich is on the only published coin of Isma'īl II., described and engraved by M. Soret

(Rev. Num. Belge, 1864, p. 355, no. 47, pl. xix. no. 39), who leaves the reverse, which he could not decipher, to other numismatists. By a happy accident I discovered the inscription written out as a distich in the Ālam-ārāi-'Abbāsī, thus:

زمشوق تا بمغرب گر امام است
علی و آل او مارا تهاست

If an Imām there be between the east and west,
'Alī* alone with 'Alī's house for us is best.†

The historian states that in devising a new coinage Isma'īl desired to avoid the sacred formula with the name of God falling into the hands of such as did not believe as well as the legally unclean, but fearing to be suspected of an intentional omission of 'Alī's name, devised the distich above mentioned. Gold and silver coins were accordingly issued with the distich on one side and the names of Isma'īl and the mint on the other.‡

* 'Alī the Khalifa.

† "Best" for "perfect," "all," تمام.

‡ The whole passage is so curious that I have transcribed it completely:

و چون تا غایت زر بنام خود نرزد بود و به زر کهنه داد و سند میشد ضایع در تجدید زو
منافع مزایخانه مبالغه میکردند اسمعیل میرزا در سکه لا اله الا الله و محمد رسول الله و علی ولی الله
که در یکطرفش نقش میشود تأمل داشت و میگفت که درم و دینار در سواد (سودا) و معاملات
بدست یهود و ارامنه و مجوس و سایر کفار در می آید و عوام در حالت جنابت مس اسم
الله که بمقتضای کلام قدسی انجام لایمسه الا المظهرین منبئ و مذموم است مینمایند تردد
خاطر بود که در عوض آن عبارت نقش نمایند که در نظر خلائق ناپسند نباشد روزی در میان
مردم گفت که چون مارا بدنام کرده اند درین قضیه خواهند گفت که غرض از بر طرف کردن این
عبارت آن بود که لفظ علی ولی الله در سکه نباشد بعد از تأمل بسیار در آخر قرار یافت که
در یکطرف سکه این بیت نقش نمایند که بیت زمشوق تا بمغرب گر امام است * علی و آل
او مارا تمام است و در یکطرف دیگر اسم او و محل دار الضرب نقش کرد و در ساعتی که
مختار او بود سکه کنده و وجوه درهم و دینار (دنایر) بدین سکه آرایش یافت

(Add. 17,927, f. 265a; cf. Add. 16,684, f. 61a, b.)

The description of the coin should be as follows:—

Obv. [ابو] المظفر
 [س]ب
 [د]ن طهما شاه الصفو [ر]
 اسمعيل شاه
 [د]ار العباده يزد ٩٨٤
 [ضر؟] [سنة]

Rev. تا بهغرب گر امام
 زمشرق
 [ا]سه
 [ع]له [ي] وآله او ما [را]
 [ت]مام است

.A2

On referring to M. Soret's plate it will be obvious that this reading is in part conjectural. On the obverse I do not find خان, which he places before اسمعيل : the sign ١ I take for the *alif* of that name. On the reverse the order of the concluding words, bracketed, is doubtful. The metal of the coin raises a suspicion that it is an ancient forgery.

'Abbás II.

Neither on coins nor in manuscripts do I find any poetic inscriptions until the reign of 'Abbás II., almost a century after that of Isma'il II. This Sháh uses two distichs :

بگیتی سکهء صاحبقرانی
 زد از ترفیق حق عباس ثانی

Throughout the world imperial* money came,
 Struck by God's grace in 'Abbás Sání's name.

بگیتی انکه اکنون سکه زد صاحبقرانی
 زتوفیق خدا کلب علی عباس ثانی

Lo ! at this time throughout the world imperial money came,
 Struck by God's grace in 'Alí's watch-dog† 'Abbás Sání's name.

* Imperial صاحبقرانی.

† Lit. 'dog,' guardian of 'Alí Ríza's shrine at Mesh-hed.

We are informed in the *Kīṣāṣ* that the first of these distichs was adopted the day after this Sháh was proclaimed ; and that, at the same time, for the motto of his seal this line was chosen *بود كلب علی عباس ثانی* *, where we may have the source of the second distich.

Sulaimán's coins in his first name as Šafī (II.) have not come down to us. Chardin states that they bore an inscription, which must have been a distich, as follows :

Zibad hestíe chae Habas sanié
Safié zad Zikkeh saheb Karanié.

Sulaimán I.
(Šafī II.)

Dr. Rieu thus restores the Persian, the first line in Chardin being obviously inaccurate, for it may be noted that there is no trace of 'chae' in Chardin's two translations. (*Cou-ronnement de Soleïmaan*, 1671, pp. 149, 150.)

ز بعد هستی عباس ثانی
صفی زد سكه * صاحبقرانی

Since 'Abbás Sáni from the world is passed away,
Šafī (the second's) money has imperial sway.

Examples of this coinage may possibly be found among the money of 'Abbás II. in some imperfectly classed collection, or among those of Šafī (I.)

The two distichs of Šafī (II.) of the second period of his reign as Sulaimán I. are as follows :

بهر تحصیل رضای مقتدای انس و جان
سكه خیرات بر زر زد سلیمان جهان

For the sake of winning grace of him who men and genii leads,†
The age's Solomon struck golden money for the people's needs.

* در همان ساعت كه خطبه * صاحبقرانی بنام نامی شهریار بلند و قار خوانده میشد وجوه دراهم و دنانیرا بدین سكه میكشید و مزین فرمودند سكه بگیتی سكه صاحبقرانی * زد از توفیق حق عباس ثانی * و همچنین بجهت نقش نگین مبارك مقرر شد كه این مصرع را نقش نمودند
مصرع بود كلب علی عباس ثانی * و همدران روزیكى از نازك خیالان بلاد ایران تاریخ جلوس صیمنت مانوس را ظل معبود یافته بود (Kīṣāṣ, Add. 7656, f. 48a.)

† 'Alī Rīza; the poet plays on his title as 'favour' or 'grace.'

سکه مهر علی را تا زدم بر نقد جان
گشت از فضل خدا محکوم فرمانر جهان

Since on my soul I struck the stamp of 'Alí's* love,
The world obeyed my rule by grace of God (above).

Sultán
Husain.

Sultán Husain uses two distichs, the second of which does not occur on coins in the Museum :

گشت صاحب سکه از توفیق رب المشرقین
در جهان کلب امیر المومنین سلطان حسین

Money he struck by the grace of the Lord of east and west, the twain
Everywhere, dog of the Prince of the Faithful's † shrine, Sultán Husain.

زد زتوفیق حق بچهره زر
سکه سلطان حسین دین پرور

By grace of God upon a golden face he made
His coin, Sultán Husain, religion's aid.

(Fraehn, Rec., p. 470.)

Tahmásp II.

Tahmásp II. adopts the distich of 'Abbás II., merely substituting his own name, for his ordinary coinage, but on a single coin we find another distich of a wholly new turn. The two are—

بگیتی سکه صاحبقرانی
زد از توفیق حق طهماسب ثانی

Throughout the world imperial coinage came,
Struck by God's grace in Tahmásp Sání's name.

سکه زد طهماسب ثانی بر زر کامل عیار
لا فتی الا علی لا سیف الا ذو الفقار

Tahmásp the Second struck on purest gold assayed
No man but 'Alí and no sword but 'Alí's blade. ‡

(*Num. Chron.*, 1884, p. 266.)

The second distich may be regarded as of medallie use, the only coin known which bears it being dated in

* The Khalífa.

† 'Alí Ríza nominated heir by the Khalífa El-Má-mún.

‡ 'Alí the Khalífa and his famous two-bladed sword. Blade, *lit.* Zu-l-faḳár.

Ṭahmásp's first year, and the intention being obviously a defiance of the Sunnī Afgháns. The distich is remarkable as being the only one which presents two languages, the first line being in Persian, the second in Arabic. A complete Arabic distich does not occur. It must also be noted that here the Khalífa 'Alí the possessor of the famous two-bladed sword is intended, not 'Alí-Rizá. Notwithstanding, it is remarkable that in this reign the series of 'Alí-Rizá coins begins. Their distichs will be noticed later.

The distich of 'Abbás III. is simply a variation of those of 'Abbás II. and Ṭahmásp II. :

سکه بر زر زد بتوفیق الهی در جهان
ظل حق عباس ثالث ثانی صحبقران

Throughout the universe by grace divine a golden money came,
Struck by God's shadow, a new emperor 'Abbás the third (by name.)

A marginal note in the Favaid (Add. 16,698, f. 7b) gives the distich of the seal of Sultán Ḥusain II. as follows :

Sultán
Ḥusain II.

(و سجع مهر آنحضرت این فرد بود)

دارد زشاهمردان فرمان حکمرانی
فرزند شاه طهماسب سلطان حسین ثانی

The king of men* commanded, and the royal right has ta'en
The son of Sháh Ṭahmásp, the second Sháh Sultán Ḥusain.

Nothing is said of a coin inscription, yet if 'Alí Merdán issued any coins for Sultán Ḥusain it is probable that he would have used this distich. The title of 'Alí, here again instead of 'Alí-Rizá, as 'King of heroes,' is, as Dr. Rieu agrees, very possibly a covert allusion to the name of the Bakhtiári chief 'Alí-Merdán, 'Alí the hero,' by whose order Sultán Ḥusain was set up.

Sultán Muḥammad's rupís, struck probably as patterns only, by Āḳa Muḥammad Khán, bore the following distich according to the Favaid :

Sultán
Muḥammad.

بزر زد سکه از الطاف سرمد
† شه والا گهر سلطان محمد

* 'Alí the Khalífa.

† Add. 16,698, f. 148a, where گهر for گور, which Dr. Rieu substitutes on account of the metre.

He struck his coin of gold by the Creator's grace,
Sultán Muḥammad ruler, of a noble race.

Şafavis,
maternally.
The family of
Dá-úd.
Aḥmad.

Aḥmad Sháh struck coins, none of which have come
down to us, with the distich,

سكه زد بر هفت كشور چترزد چون مهر و ماه
وارث ملك سليمان گشت احمد پادشاه

He struck in climates seven, as sun and moon in night,
Aḥmad the Padisháh heir of Sulaimán's right.

(Tezkira-i-Ál-i-Daud, f. 42*b*.)

Sulaimán II. Of the short reign of Sulaimán II. the coins, only known
in the British Museum, bear two distichs :

زد از لطف حق سكهء كامرانى
شه عدل گشته سليمان ثانى

By grace divine he struck a coin of happy fame,
The sovereign just, who second Solomon* became.

بر فروزد روى (!) زمى چون طلوع مهر و ماه
وارث ملك شد سليمان بن سادات شاه

Shines as the rising sun and moon upon the earth
Heir of Sulaimán's right, the Sháh of saintly† birth.

The first of these I found in the Tezkira-i-Ál-i-Dá-úd,
where a coin is fully described,

و نقش سكهء آنشهريار در وسط صحيفه لا اله الا الله محمد
رسول الله على ولى الله ودر محيط همان صحيفه اسما
مقدس ايمه اثنى عشر و در صحيفه ديگر زد از لطف حق سكهء
كامرانى شه عدل گشته سليمان ثانى (f. 99*a*.)

The reading of the other distich I owe to Dr. Rieu. At
first I thought that I had discovered in the coin bearing it
one of Aḥmad Sháh, but the similarity of the first line to
the second of Aḥmad is evidently due to the same pre-
tensions. Dr. Rieu's attribution of the distich to Sulai-
mán II. is confirmed by an ode in honour of his accession,
which seems either to have originated the distich or to

* A double allusion, first to his maternal grandfather Sulaimán I., and
secondly to the Hebrew king.

† Race of the Sayyids, descendants of Muḥammad.

have been originated by it. I have therefore thought it worth while to print the poem, the correct form of which is due to the great kindness of Dr. Rieu.*

The influence of the distichs of the Sultáns of Delhi is evident in these of the 'Āl-i-Dá-úd; and, as Dr. Rieu observes, the expression چترزد on Aḥmad Sháh's distich is characteristically Indian, though the name of the royal umbrella does not occur on the Indian imperial coinage, the object itself figuring there.

The origin of this Indian influence is to be traced earlier in the money of the Afghán princes. Maḥmud has two distichs, the first of which is now correctly given with Dr. Rieu's aid, while the unravelling of the second is due to his acute scholarship :

Afgháns :
Maḥmud.

سکه زد از مشرق ایران چو قرص آفتاب
شاه محمود جهانگیر سیادت انتساب

From the east of Irán he struck coin like the solar face,
Sháh Maḥmud world-conqueror of the saintly† race.

* شده زالطاف ربّانی فروزان نیر طالع
در درج سیادت اختر برج شهنشاهی
سلیمان شاه عادل وارث ملك سلیمانی
بقتل و دانش و فطرت زآبای سلف افزون
بگفت چون ابر دریا دل بدل چون بحری بی ساحل
سکندرشان شهنشاهی گز اخلاق کریم او
عطاره کاتب امرش زحل طفراکش نهیش
بود فامید رامش گر شود مریخ سر عسکر
فلک دوری زدورانش مه و خورشید دربانش
سرشاهان بفتراکش زهی شمشیر بی باکش
شد از الطاف ربّ حی بساط دشمنانش طی
مژین گشت چون افسر زفری فرقدان سایش
بسیری با صبا همدم اشاراتش شفا توام
که شاه معدلت گستر سلیمان فریدون فر
مبارک باد این دولت بر آن شاه فلک شوکت
من آن مور تهی دستم که در بزم سلیمانی
چو از پیر خرد آئم(?) شدم تاریخ جو گشتا

چه نیر مهر انور بادشاه مغرب و مشرق
خدیدو کشور ایران بالطاف خدا واثق
که تاج و تخت شاهی را نباشد غیر او لایق
زشان و شوکت و حشمت بشاهان جهان فایق
ید بیضا خمال او باعطای درم عاشق
جهانی شاگرد از عدلش بمدحش عالمی ناطق
قمر نورانی از مهرش بیزیش مشتری شایق
بیزم و رزم او هر یک بشغلی راتق و فاتق
ملك دایم ثنا خوانش نگهبانیش بود خالق
برآرد عزم چالاکش دمار از دشمن آبتی
زلال مزده این می حلال شارب و ذابقی
سریز سلطنت گردیده اورا قابل و لایق
بشارتش مسیحادم رسید از کشور مشرق
بر اورنگ شهنشاهی چو مهر و ماه شد شارق
جلال و حشمتش بادا مضمون از عارض و طارق
پیر و بال ملخرا تفتنه پندارمش لایق
بود سال جلوس شه طلوع شمس از مشرق

Tezkira i-Āl-i-Daud, f. 98a-99a.

† Race of the Sayyids.

فرو رود بزمین ماه و آفتاب منیر
زروشك سكه محمود شاه عالمگیر

Below the earth sank down the moon and shining sun,
Envyng the coin of Sháh Mahmud world-conquering one.

Here the Afghán prince takes the titles Jehángír and 'Álamgír, which had both become personal to Indian Sultáns. The second distich is evidently modelled on that of Aurangzib 'Álamgír, which runs thus, on the gold,

در جهان سكه زد چو مهر منیر
شاه اورنگ زیب عالمگیر

Through all the world he struck his sun-like coin of golden ore,
Sháh Aurangzib (throne ornament*) of earth the conqueror.

while on the silver بدر takes the place of مهر.

Ashraf. The three distichs of Ashraf are wholly exceptional :

باشرفی اثر نام آنجناب رسید
شرف زسكه اشرف بر آفتاب رسید

Upon the Ashrafi† was wrought the magic of his grace's name,
Nobility from Ashraf's coin upon the sun there came.

دست زد بر جلالة اشرف شاه
بود تعبیر سكه داد گناه

Ashraf laid hold on majesty with might :
Let his coin's legend read ' Requited be unright.'

ز الطاف شاه اشرف حق شعار
بزر نقش شد سكه چار یار

By grace of Ashraf Sháh, who keeps the right,
The gold of the four friends‡ now sees the light.

The first is the only case in which the name of the coin here, as already shown, of much older date, is connected with that of the reigning sovereign ; the second, with its strange allusion to punishment of crime, stands quite alone, and I am at a loss to explain it ; while the third, boldly substi-

* Translation of Aurangzib.

† One would be inclined to suggest the English ' noble,'

‡ The four ' orthodox ' Khalifas.

tuting the 'Four Companions,' Abu-Bekr, 'Omar, 'Osmán, and 'Alí, for the twelve Imáms, is the strongest instance of Sunní profession on the Persian coinage. The coins published in the body of the Catalogue (nos. 203, 204, p. 68) present no trace of the names of the Four Companions, but a coin of Maḥmúd since acquired (Suppl. no. 197*a*, p. 273) shows an obverse margin with the series of names in question as on some Sunní coins.

Nádir Sháh's two distichs seem wholly original, and mark, as already noticed, his claim to imperial power. They are—

Efsháris:
Nádir.

سکه بر زر کرد نام سلطنت را در جهان
نادر ایران زمین و خسرو گیتی ستان

By gold in all the earth his kingship shall be famed
Phoenix* of Persia's land, world-conqueror, sovereign named.

هست سلطان بر سلاطین جهان
شاه شاهان نادر صاحبقران

Over Sultáns of earth is Sultán,
Nádir, Sháh of Sháhs, Šáhibkerán.†

'Alí or 'Ádil Sháh's distich may belong to the 'Alí Rizá 'Ádil Sháh. series, though in the name of 'Alí no doubt it refers to the Sháh's name as 'Alí: as already said (p. lxx.), we cannot decide whether the primary reference is to Sháh or Imám:

گشت رایج بحکم لم یزلی
سکه سلطنت بنام علی

Decreed of Him who ceases not, a currency there came
The coinage of the sovereignty sent forth in 'Alí's‡ name.

Ibráhím reverts to a distich in the old Šafavi style:

Ibráhím.

سکه صاحبقرانی زد بتوفیق اله
همچو خورشید جهان افروز ابراهیم شاه

By grace divine he struck a coinage of imperial worth,
Sháh Ibráhím, (his gold) sun-like illumining the earth.

* Nádir.

† Retained for the exigency of rhyme.

‡ 'Alí Sháh and 'Alí Rizá.

Sháh Rukh.

Sháh Rukh uses three distichs :

[بزرتا ؟] شاهرخ زد سكه صاحبقرانى را

[دو] باره (؟) دولت ايران گرفت سر جوانى را

Whenas Sháh Rukh imperial money coined, 'twas then
A second time Irán renewed herself again.

سكه زد در جهان بحكم خدا

شاهرخ كلب آستان رضا

Throughout the world he struck his coin by grace divine,
Sháh Rukh the watchful dog of 'Alí Ríza's shrine.

سكه زد از سعي نادر ثانى صاحبقران

كلب سلطان خراسان شاهرخ [شاه] جهان

Another emperor has coined, thanks to Nadír's efforts' worth,
Dog of the king of the east,* Sháh Rukh the king of the earth.

The first distich, expressing the hopes which were raised by the brilliant young sovereign's accession, belongs to his first reign ; the last, dwelling on his relation to Nádir, is of the third reign, when his power was limited to a precarious hold of Khurásán, where alone Nádir's memory was held in respect. The second distich is common to both periods. It is to be noted that in both the second and third the devotion to 'Alí Rízá is marked.

Zands :
Lutf-'Alí
Khán.

Throughout the period of the rival Kháns there is but a solitary personal distich, that of the heroic and unfortunate Lutf-'Alí Khán :

گشت زده سكه بر زر

لطفعلی بن جعفر

Its stamp has golden money won
From Lutf-'Alí Ja'afar's son.

It will be best to give all the distichs of 'Alí Rízá together, and then those of the Mahdí, with a few supplementary remarks :—

* For Khurásán, which I could not bring into the line.

از خراسان سکه بر زر شد بتوفیق خدا Tahmásp II. 'Alí-Rizá
نصرت و امداد شاه دین علی موسی رضا Abbás III. series.

From out of Khurásán a golden coin by grace divine was sent,
And aid of 'Alí Musa's son the kingly saint* benevolent.

زفیض حضرت باری و سرنوشت قضا Ibráhim Sháh
رواج یافت بزر سکه^۱ امام رضا

By the Creator's bounty, and by fate's decree,
Gold of saintly Ríza has its currency.

بزر سکه از میمنت زد قضا Muḥammad Ḥasan,
بنام علی بن موسی رضا Aḳa Muḥammad

A golden coin by happy fate has run
In name of peaceful 'Alí Musa's son.

تا زر و سیم در جهان باشد Kerím Khán, Mahdí series.
سکه^۱ صاحب الزمان باشد Aḳa Muḥammad

While gold and silver through the world shall flow,
Coin of the Age's Lord† (the true Imám) shall go.

شد آفتاب و ماه زر و سیم در جهان Kerím Khán,
از سکه^۱ امام بحق صاحب الزمان Abu-l-Fetḥ, Šádiq,
'Alí Murád,
Aḳa Muḥammad

Silver and gold through all the world have now become the moon and sun,
Thanks to the true Imám's imprint the Age's Lord (the rightful one).

تا که آزاد در جهان باشد Ázád Khán
سکه^۱ صاحب الزمان باشد

So long as Ázád on the earth shall stand
The Age's Master shall the coin command.

تا زر و سیم را نشان باشد Aḳa Muḥammad
سکه^۱ صاحب الزمان باشد

While stamped shall be the gold and silver ore
The coinage of the Age's Master shall endure.

* Lit., Sháh of Religion, 'Alí Ríza.

† The Lord or Master of the Age, the Mahdí.

Aḳa Muḥammad
بر زر و سیم تا نشان باشد
سکهء صاحب الزمان باشد

While stamp shall be on gold and silver ore
The coinage of the Age's Master shall endure.

It will be observed that no name of any ruler appears, except Azád's throughout the series.

The idea of the comparison of gold and silver money to the sun and moon seems to begin on the coinage of Aurangzib already cited, in which the symbolism of the sun occurs on the gold money, that of the moon (full moon) on the silver.* The idea of Kerím Khán's distich, in which sun and moon gold and silver are in apposition, on both gold and silver money, occurs first in the distichs of Jehándár Sháh, as follows,

در افاق زد سکه بر مهر و ماه
ابو الفتح غازی جهاندار شاه

Through all the earth he struck his stamp upon the moon and sun,
Jehandár Sháh, the champion of the faith, victorious one.

This is varied by Farrukhsiyar substitutes 'gold and silver' for sun and moon, thus,

سکه زد از فضل حق بر سیم و زر
پادشاه بحر و بر فروخ سیم

By grace of God he struck his coin of gold and silver ore
The emperor Ferrukhsiyar the lord of sea and shore.

* The lines on the two-hundred mohur piece of Sháh Jehán handle the idea differently. The golden face of the coin is to illumine the world as the moon is illumined by the sun's ray:

سکه بر مهر دود مهری زد از لطف اله
ثانی صاحب قران شاه جهان دین پناه
روی زر بادا ز نقش سکه اش عالم فروز
تا شود از پرتو خورشید روشن روی ماه

(From a cast in the Marsden Collection.)

A distich on a medal of Násir-ed-dín Sháh (Med. no. 1, Kájárs :
p. 262) may be added : Násir-ed-dín.

هر شیردل که دشمن شه را عیان گرفت
از آفتاب همت ما این نشان گرفت

Whoso with lion-heart the sovereign's foes withstands
This badge he takes at our refulgent* grace's hands.

The invocations, which form a marked characteristic of *Invocations*.
Persian coinage, do not appear in the earlier period.
Excluding the pious exhortation to invoke the aid of 'Alí,
ending with a prayer the close of which is an invocation, 'O
'Alí!' three times repeated, where indeed we may find the
germ of the later invocations, the list is as follows :

یا علی بن موسی الرضا	Sháh Rukh
یا کریم	Kerím Khán, Šádik̄.
یا صاحب الزمان	Kerím Khán.
یا علی	'Alí Murád.
یا امام جعفر الصادق	Ja'afar.
یا محمد	Aka Muḥammad.

These invocations gained under Kerím Khán that *Other reli-*
allusive force which is made specially prominent in the *gious inscrip-*
appropriate inscription of Ja'far Khán's, in which he and *tions*.
his father Šádik̄ Khán are both alluded to.

Certain religious inscriptions have yet to be noticed. A
gold coin of Kerím Khán (nos. 328, 328a, p. 108,) has above
the reverse inscription هو; and in the midst of the obverse
inscription, dividing the distich, کریم. These words
probably represent the phrase *یا من هو بمن رجاه کریم*,
given in the Favaid as the inscription of Kerím Khán's
seal.† This phrase evidently suggested the motto *یا کریم*.

Aka Muḥammad Khán on his largest gold pieces inscribes
الملك لله. Fet-h-'Alí Sháh as Báhá Khán uses two
mottoes, that just mentioned, and العزة لله which alone is
continued during his reign as Sháh.

* Lit., sun.

† (Add. 16,698, f. 1256) سجع مهرش این بود سجع یا من هو بمن رجاه کریم

The inscription of Muhammad Sháh شاهنشاه انبیا محمد may be regarded as an allusive motto. The coins of Náṣir-ed-dín bear no motto, but the allusive one هو الناصر occurs on the medal of his *karn*, also the centenary of the Kájár Dynasty (Med. no. 3, p. 263).

Autonomous
copper.

The copper coinage of Persia under the Sháhs is until the present reign, with insignificant exceptions, autonomous.

Types and
Tatar Cycle.

It presents on the obverse a type, usually the figure of an animal, and on the reverse the name of the mint, preceded by ضرب فلوس, or ضرب, ضرب فلوس. No doubt the first inscription should be read فلوس ضرب, the inversion being due to the habit on gold and silver money of placing the word ضرب at the foot of the coin, to be read immediately before the mint written next above it.

As the types in several instances are identical with the eponymous animals of the Tatar Cycle, it might be supposed that these at least were chosen with a chronological intention.

The animals of the Cycle are as follows, with the equivalent, apparent or probable, on the coins, and the animals on the coins not in the cycle.

Tatar Cycle.	Equivalent.	Probable Equivalent.	Non-equivalent.
Moose			
Ox	Bull		
Tiger			
Hare	Hare		
Crocodile	Dragon		
Serpent			
Horse	Horse		
Sheep	Ibex		
Ape	Ape		
Hen	Cock	Peacock	
Dog			
Hog		Elephant	
			Camel
			Goose (Duck)
			Fishes
			Lion and Sun
			Lion
			Sun
			Lion and Bull
			Lion and Stag
			Ship
			Sabre.

There can be no question that some of the coin-types are derived from the animals of the Tatar Cycle. There is however no chronological reference. This is sufficiently shown by the intervals at which types recur.

The Lion and Sun and the cognate types are of different origin. The Lion and Sun is of Seljuk derivation, or older. The Lion and Bull and Lion and Stag may be carried back to the Achæmenid times. The Ship is an isolated type. The famous two-bladed sword of 'Alí, Zu-l-fikár, properly Zu-l-fakár, is of course a Shí'a symbol.

GENEALOGICAL TREES.

In the following genealogical trees the object is to exhibit the descent of the Sháhs and other rulers, whose names are distinguished by numerals. A few names have been added of personages who may have exercised royal functions, though I have found no proof that they did so, as Ḥamza the son of Muḥammad Khudabanda, and others of the first historical importance, as Ḥaidar, the brother of the king just mentioned. Where royal personages have apparently been personated their names are here given, as Şafí and Sám, the sons of Sultán Ḥusain Sháh. I have been able to place the sons in order of seniority with the exception of those of Sultán Ḥusain Sháh.

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE ŞAFAVIS.

JUN AID

Haider

I. Isma'il I.

II. Tahmâsp I.

IV. Muḥammad Khudabanda

Haider

III. Isma'il II.

Hamza

V. 'Abbâs I.

Shâh Shujâ' I.

Şafi Mîrza

Dau'. = Zubeida² = Isa Khân

VI. Şafi I.

Dau'. = Jehân-bânu

VII. 'Abbâs II.

Dau'. Izz-i-sharaf = 'Abdallah

VIII. Şafi (II.)

Sulaimân I.

IX. Sultân Ḥusain

Dau'. Shehr-bânu =³ Muḥammad Dâ'ûd

X. Tahmâsp II.

Şafi

Sûm

Dau'. = Sayyid

Murtaza

Rîza-Kulî

Abu-l-Kâsim⁴

XII. Muḥammad Sulaiman II.⁵

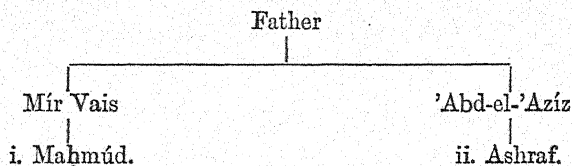
XIII. Isma'il (III.)

IV. Shâh Rukh

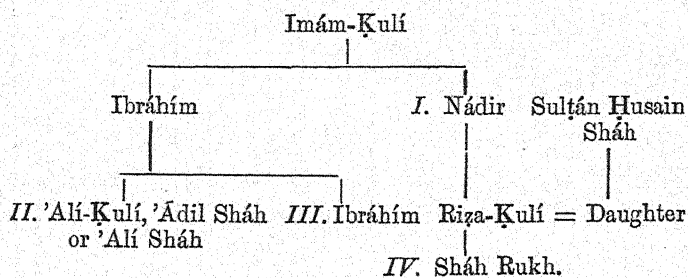
Sayyid Ahmad³

Sultân Muḥammad Mîrza.

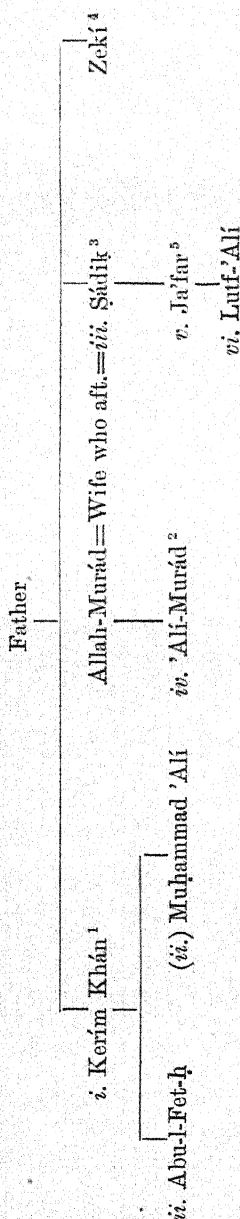
GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE AFGHANS.



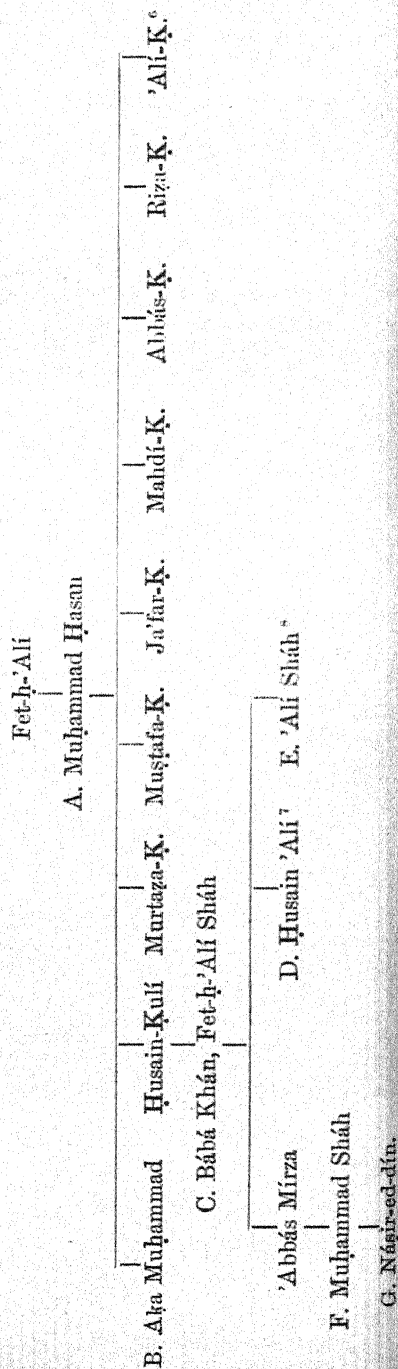
GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE EFSHÁRIS.



GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE ZANDS.



GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE KÁJÁRS.



NOTES TO THE PEDIGREES.

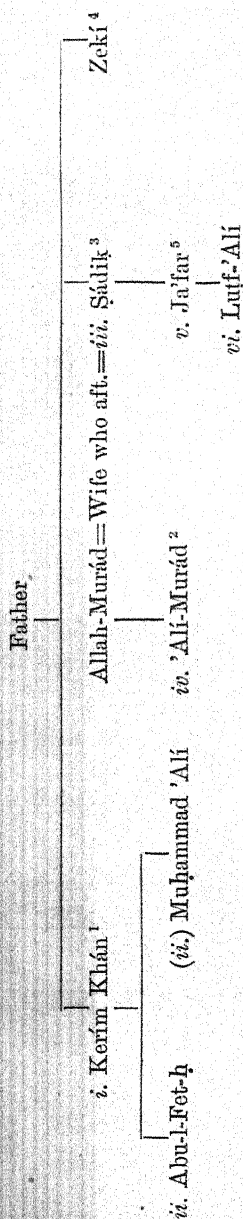
GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE ŞAFAVIS.

1. The infant heir of Isma'il. *'Ālam-ārāi*, Add. 16,684, f. 62b.
2. *Tezkira-i-Āl-i-Dā-ūd*, f. 32 a, for this female descent from 'Abbās I.
3. Ib. Fol. 64 b—65 b.
4. Ib. Fol. 34 b.
5. Ib. Fol. 37 a.
6. Ib. Fol. 64 b.

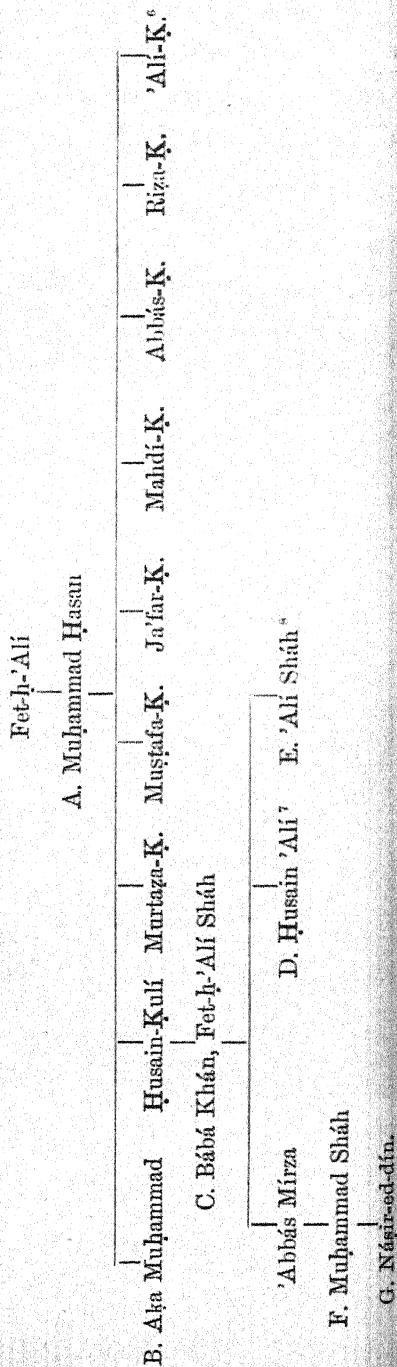
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1. Muḥammad Kerīm, originally called Tushmāl-Kerīm. *Zinat-et-Tavārīkh*, Add. 23,527, f. 171 b.
2. 'Alī-Murād was foster-sister's son of Zekī Kl.án and son of 'Allah-Murād Khán. His mother, after his father's death, took refuge in Šádīḡ Khán's harám, and became mother of Muḥammad Ja'far Khán. *Gitti-Kushái*, f. 91 a. In the *Zinat*, Sayyid-Murád Khán and his fellow conspirators against Ja'far, Dín Murád and Sháh Murád, are called sons of the paternal uncle, 'Alí Murád Khán (*Ibid.* 32 a). 'Alí-Murád is always called a Zand, but I have been unable to ascertain his relationship to other members of the family.
3. Muḥammad Šádīḡ.
4. Zekí, younger brother of Kerīm Khán. *Fava'id*, Add. 16,698, f. 129 b.
5. Muḥammad Ja'far. *Gitti-Kushái*, f. 91 a.
6. This list in order is taken from the *Tárikh-i-Kájáría* (lithogr.) 10 a, and given on account of the importance of the personages.
7. Fermán-Fermá.
8. Zill-i-Sultán.

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE ZANDS.



GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE KÁJÁRS.



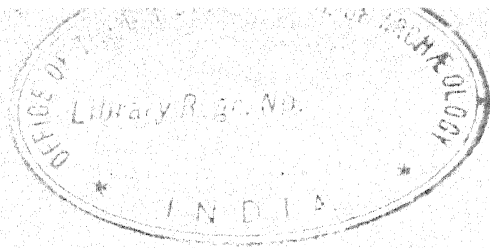
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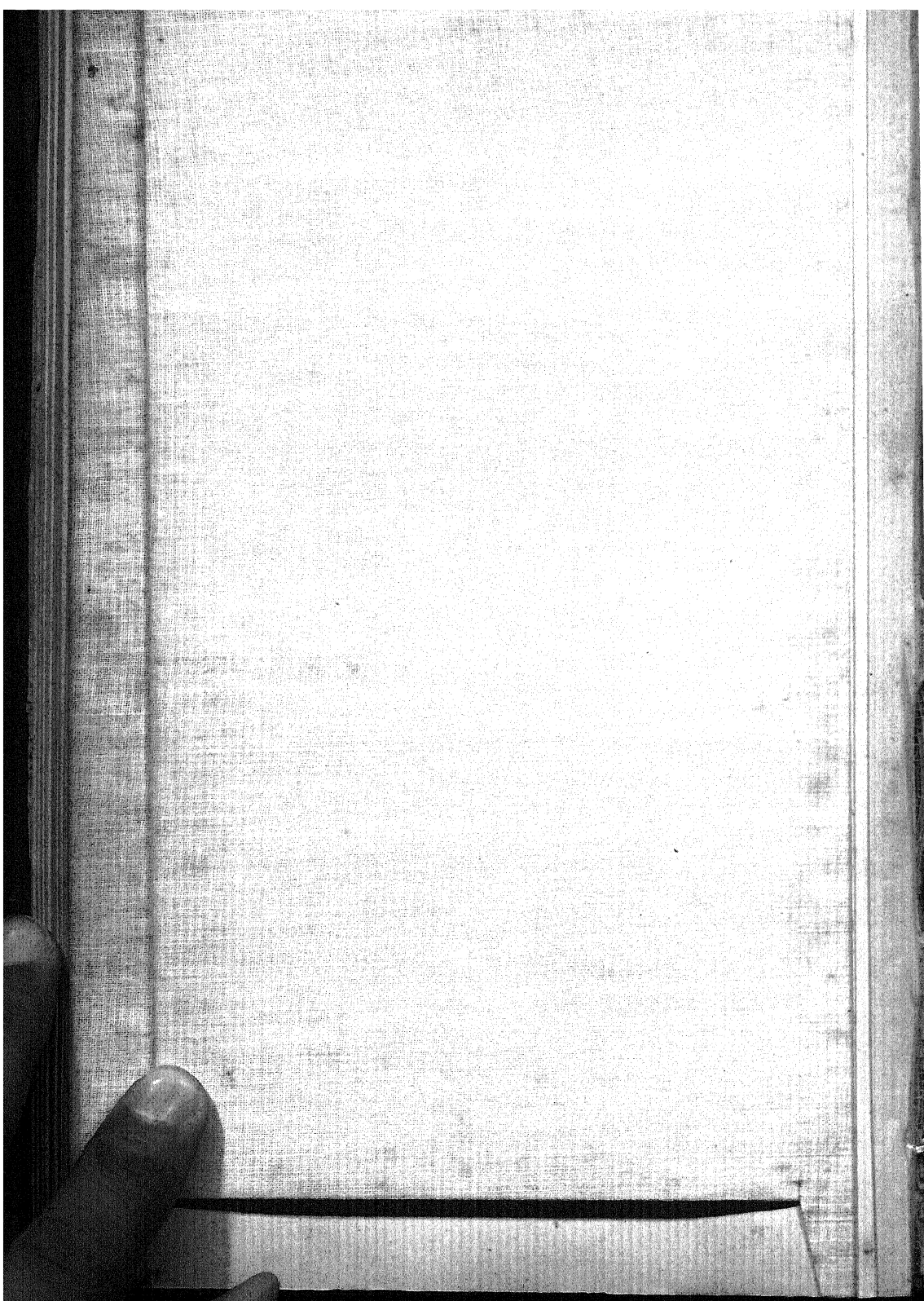
ERRATA.

- P. 19, l. 1, *for* Moḥammad *read* Muḥammad
,, 25, ll. 8, 11, 12, *for* است *read* هست (?)
,, 30, l. 2, *for* 1666 *read* 1667
,, 67, ,, 14, 25, *dele* (die of 1137)
,, 86, ,, 4, *for* "with name of" *read* "with allusion to"
,, 91, ,, 4, *for* 1750 *read* 1749
,, 98, ,, 7, transpose lines of distich
,, ,, ,, 4 from foot, *for* سه *read* شه
,, 108, ,, 15 ,, ,, با ایمن ,, ,, یا من
,, 122, ,, 9 ,, ,, الامام ,, ,, الامان
,, ,, ,, 13 ,, ,, امام of م ,, ,, ان of ن
,, 132, ,, 2 ,, ,, Fat-h ,, ,, Fet-h
,, 140, ,, 1 ,, ,, Jaa'far ,, ,, Ja'far
,, 153, last line, insert Pl. XIII.
,, 177, l. 4, *for* انبیاء *read* انبیا
,, 190, ,, 12, *dele* Pl. XV.
,, 205, ,, 2, *for* Arz-i-kuds *read* Arz-i-aḳdas
,, ,, ,, 10, ,, ,, ارض قدس ,, ,, ارض (!) قدس
,, 232, ,, 7 from foot, *for* sun *read* sun, rayed
,, 266, ,, 13, insert Pl. I.
,, 322, ,, 3, transfer distich to p. 319, line 15
Pl. XII., title, *for* Fat-h *read* Fet-h
,, ,, ,, Jaa'far ,, ,, Ja'far

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF SHÁHS AND KHÁNS.

SAFAVIS.									
I. Isma'il I.	A.H. 907	A.D. 1502							
II. Tahmasp I.	930	1524							
III. Isma'il II.	984	1578							
IV. Muhammad Khudabanda.	985	1579							
V. 'Abbas I.	993	1587							
VI. Safi I.	1038	1629							
VII. 'Abbas II.	1052	1642							
VIII. Sulaiman I., 1st jul'as as Safi (II).	1077	1667							
2nd jul'as as Sulaiman.	1079	1668							
IX. Husain I.	1105	1694							
X. Tahmasp II.	1135	1722							
XI. 'Abbas III.	1144	1731							
to	1148	1736							
Sém.	1160	1747							
Husain II., 'Ali Merdan (wakil).	1166	1753							
Sul'at Muhammad.	1200	1786							
AFGHANS.									
I. Mahmud.	A.H. 1135	A.D. 1722							
II. Ashraf.	1137	1723							
Ahmad.	1139	1726							
to	1140	1728							
to	1142	1729							
SAFAVIS MATERNALLY.									
FAMILY OF DA'UD.									
EFSHARIS.									
I. Nadir.	A.H. 1148	A.D. 1736							
II. 'Adli Shah.	1160	1747							
IV. Shah Rukh, 1st jul'as.	1161	1748							
III. Ibrahim.	A.H. 1161	A.D. 1748							
to	1162	1749							
Deposed	1163	1750							
2nd jul'as.	1163	1750							
(XII.) Sulaiman II.	1163	1750							
(XIII.) Isma'il III., 'Ali Merdan (wakil).	1163	1750							
Kerim Khan (wakil).	1165	1752							
Muhammad Husain (wakil).	1165	1752							
3rd jul'as.	1168	1755							
to	1169	1756							
BAKHTIARI.									
'Ali Merdan.	A.H. 1163	A.D. 1750							
to	1165	1752							
ZANDS.									
I. Kerim Khan.	A.H. 1163	A.D. 1750							
II. Abu-l-Fet'h with Muhammad 'Ali.	1193	1779	'Ali Murad.	A.H. 1193	A.D. 1779				
Muhammad 'Ali.	1193	1779							
Abu-l-Fet'h.	1193	1779							
III. Sadiq.	1193	1779							
IV. 'Ali Murad.	1196	1782							
V. Ja'far.	1199	1785							
VI. Luq'-'Ali.	1203	1789							
to	1206	1794							
II. Aqa Muhammad.	1193	1779							
III. Fet'h-'Ali, as Babé Khan.	1211	1797							
Jul'as as Fet'h 'Ali.	1212	1797							
IV. Muhammad, 1st jul'as.	1250	1834	Husain-'Ali.	A.H. 1250	A.D. 1834	'Ali.	*	A.H. 1250	A.D. 1834
2nd jul'as.	1250	1835	to	1251	1835				
V. Nasir-ed-din.	1264	1848							

* The asterisk when following a name indicates that the reign corresponding terminated in the same year Hijra and Christian.



I.—ISMA'ÍL I.

A.H. 907—930=A.D. 1502—1524.

GOLD.

1

Herát, 916.

Obverse Area, within sixfoil,

لا اله الا الله
محمد
رسول الله الله
علي و آله

Margin, in cartouches,

حسین | حسین | [جع] [فر] | موسیٰ علی | علی محمد |
 [علی] [علی] | حسن محمد

Reverse, السلطان العا[د]ل
الکامل الیاد الوالی ابو
[1] لمظفر شاه اسمعیل بهادر خان خلد
الله تعالی ملکہ و سلطانه و....

ضمير ٦ هر ٩ اة

[]

PL. I. *N* 7, Wt. 54.3

13

Shíráz, 922.

Obv. Area, arranged in mill-sail pattern formed of **على**
repeated, the **ع** making a rosette in centre,

حسين محمد على | حسن محمد على | جعفر [موسى] على |
حسن محمد على

Margin, الله محمد رسول الله على ولي الله ٩٢٢

Rev.

السلطان العادل

الكامل الهادى الوالى

[١] ابو المظفر اسمعيل شاه

[ش] يرب

بهاذر ضرسلطانه

[ه] ملكه

Countermark on obv.

ل
عد

شيراز

Pl. I. N° 5, Wt. 13.7

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area within square, formed by **على** in margin.

لا اله الا الله

محمد رسول

الله على ولي الله

Margin, in segments,

حسين حسن على | على | على | محمد حسن على

Rev. Area,

.....
 اسمعيل شاه خلد الله
 ... المظفر بها [در] خان
 و سلطانه
 ضرب

PL. I. A' 45, Wt. 11.9

SILVER.

4

Mint obliterated, 903.

Obv. Area within square, formed by علی,

لا اله الا الله

محمد رسول الله

.....

Margin,

حسن | حسين | محمد علی | محمد علی | محمد علی | محمد علی

Rev.

السلطان العادل
 [ا] لكامل الهادع الوالع ابو
 شاه اسمعيل بهادر خان ٠٨ الصف [و] ٠٩

Al. 9, Wt. 71.5

5

Astarábád, date obliterated.

Obv. as (4), but area third line

علي والي الله

Margin,

[حسن] | حسين | جعفر | جعفر | محمد علی | محمد علی | محمد علی | محمد علی

Rev. as (4), but lines 3 foll. read

المظفر شاه اسمعيل بهادر خان الصفوح

..... ملكه (?) ضرب استراباد

سلطا [نه]

(استراباد of ل serves for ل of سلطا [نه])

Al. 9, Wt. 69.7

6

Mint and date obliterated.

Similar, but ی instead of ع.

Æ 9, Wt. 70.3

7

Sultānīya, date obliterated.

Obv. Area similar to (6).

Margin, in segments,

محید | جعفر سی علی | حسن علی | محید
 حسین علی | حسن علی | حسن علی | محید

Rev. Area, similar to (1) but ending

الصفوح خلد الله تعالى
 . سلطانه سلطانیه .

Æ 85, Wt. 69.3

8

Tabríz, date obliterated.

Obv. Area in circle, لا اله الا الله محمد

على و الله
 [رسو]

Margin, in six cartouches,

| | | [مو] سے علی | محمد علی | | |

Rev.

[السلطان العادل]

الكامل الهاد الوال ابو المظفر شاه

ابهار خان خلد الله
 سمعيل الصفوح

سلطانه تبریز

Æ 9, Wt. 67.3

9

Merv, date obliterated.

Obv. Area, in circle, لا اله الا الله
محمد ل
 ل الله على الله
 رسو و

Margin, in six cartouches,

| | على محمد | موسى | على محمد |
 حسن | محمد على | على

Rev. similar to (8), differently arranged, and last line

و سلطانه ضرب مرو

PL. I. R. 9, Wt. 70.7

10

Merv, $[9\frac{1}{2}]5$.Obv. Area, in square formed by على

لا اله الا الله
 الله
 محمد ل اولله
رسو على ل

Margin, in segments,

| حسين | جعفر | موسى محمد على | حسن محمد على |
 حسن على | محمد على |

Rev.

السلطان العادل
 اسمعيل شاه بهادر خان
 الصفوح خلد ملكه مر[و]

م
 ع
 م

(Second line in a border.)

PL. I. R. 8, Wt. 47.7

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area in circle, لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
على واله الله

Margin, in six cartouches,

محمد | علي | [مو]س | | | |
حسن | محمد | علي |

Rev.

السلطان.....

الكامل الهادي ابوالمظفر.....

اسماعيل خلد.....
[بها] در خان الصفو.

.....

Æ 1·1, Wt. 73·2

Mint obliterated, 915.

Obv., in square formed by علي in margin,
لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
ولي الله
علي

Margin, حسين | [حسن] | حسن | سي مو | جعفر علي
محمد علي | محمد علي | محمد علي |

Rev.

[الع]ا[د]

[ال]سلطان [ابو المظفر] اسماعيل شاه بهادر [ر]خان
خلد [ا]لاه ملكه و سلطانه

13

Aberkúh, 928.

Obv. Area, in square formed by علی in margin,

[لا اله الا الله]

محمد رسول الله

علی ولی الله

Margin, in segments,

| [علی] | . . . بن محمد علی | جعفر موسی علی | علی

Rev.

السلطان

الغازی فی س[بیل] الله [ه]

ابو المظفر الله [له]

اسمعیل بهادر خان خلد

.....

In centre, within sixfoil,

ضرب

ابرقوه

۹۳۸

سنة

Al '8, Wt. 120.6

14

Shíráz, 928.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله

.....

Margin, علی محمد موسی علی حسن

.....

Rev.

سلطان

شاه اسمعیل

۹۳۸

شیراز

.....

Al '7 Wt. 60.5

Káshán, 928.

Obv. Area, in square formed by **ع** repeated, within lozenge,

لا اله الا الله

(sic) محمد رسول الله

على ولي الله

In angles, **ع** ^{مو}حسن | محمد | محمد | محمد
ع حسين | جعفر | حسن | حسن

Margin, in segments, the following lines :

[ناد] عليا مظم[ر العجائب]

[تجده] عو[نا] لك [فى التوائب]

[كل] هم [و] غم سينجلى

بولايترك يا **ع** يا **ع** يا **ع**

Rev.

السلطان العا[دل]

الكامل ا الهادى

ابو لمظفر

شاه اسمعيل [بها] در خا[ن]

الصفوى [مل]ك[ه]

.

In centre, within sixfoil,

ضرب

كاشان

سنة

٩٢٨

16

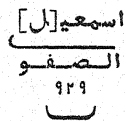
Mint obliterated, 929.

Obv. Area, within square, in square Koofee,



Margin, in segments, [م]وسى alone legible.

Rev., within quatrefoil, شاه



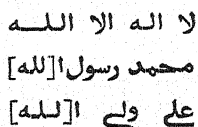
Margin obscure.

Æ 6, Wt. 30.2

17

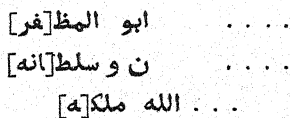
Ámul, fifth year ? (A.H. 911.)

Obv. Area, within square formed by على in margin,



Margin, | [على] | [على] | حسن محمد على | حسين محمد على

Rev. [السلطان] العادل



In centre, within sixfoil, سنة

مل

Æ 7, Wt. 53.4

C

17a

Demávend, date obliterated.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله
محمد
رسول الله
وآله
عليه

Margin, in four cartouches,

| محمد علي حسن | جعفر | موسى علي | محمد |

Rev.

[السلطان] [العا] [د] ل
[الكامل الهادي الوالي ابو
[اب] ظفر شاه در ن
[ا] سمعيل به اخا
[ا] لصفوح الحسين سنة ...
خلد الله ملكه

In centre, within border, دماوند

R. 95, Wt. 119.5

18.

Kazvín? date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within eightfoil,

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
علي ولي الله

محمد علي موسى علي
محمد علي حسين (sic) محمد

Rev.

السلطان العادل النكا[مل]
 [ا]لسهادى الولى (sic)
 [ام]و[ا]لمظفر الصفوح
 خلد الله
 [مد]ك[ه]وسلطانه قزينو؟

In centre, within quatrefoil,

شاه
 سمعيل
 بهادر خان

PL. I. R 11, Wt. 288

18a

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, arranged in mill-sail pattern formed of على repeated,
 the ع making a rosette in centre,

موسى [ع] جعفر على	محمد حسن على	محمد حسن على	محمد حسن على
-------------------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------

Margin, in four cartouches,

..... [رس]ول | الله على و |

Rev.

[السلطان] العادل
 [النكا]مل الهادى الولى
 سلطان سمعيل شاه
 [خان]الصوى (sic) خلد الله

.....

R 9, Wt. 120.7

~~~~~

## II.—ṬAHMÁSP I.

A.H. 930—984=A.D. 1524—1576.

GOLD.

19

Mint and date obliterated.

Counterstruck.\*

Obv. Area, within square,

[لا] اله الا الله

محمد رسولا

لله ولي

على [الله]

Margin, | ك ..... بگ (?) به [ادر] | .... | ..... | .....

Rev.

[الك] امل الهادى الو ...

... [المظ] فخر ..... [شا] ه

... بها [د] ر

م

Counterstruck on rev., with quatrefoil enclosing

شاه

طهماسب

ضرب ل

عد

A<sup>7</sup> 7, Wt. 59.5

\* An earlier coin of Ṭahmásp or a vassal reissued.

SILVER.

20

Hamadán, 938.

Obv. Area, within square formed by ع repeated,

لا اله الا الله  
محمد رسول الله  
عليه وعلى اله

Margin, | حسین | موسے | جعفر علی | محمد علی |

Rev. Area,                    السلطان العادل الهادي  
                                         خان  
                                         [المظفر] بهادر  
                                         ..... خلد الله .....  
                                         .....

Centre, within ornamental border,

شاه ظہماسپ  
ہمدان  
ضرب

(Letters, &c., interlaced. طه ماسپ written طه ماسپ; ۳ united to ۱, and ۸ to ۱ of همدان, which is affixed to ط.)



21

Isfahán, 949.

Obv. within sixfoil,

[لا إله إلا الله]

محمد

[رسول] على و  
[الله]

ع

Margin, in cartouches,

| على | | محمد على | محمد حسن

Rev.

[شاه] طهماسب

ضرب اصفهان

سنة

[الله]

٩٤٩

خلد ملكه و سلطانه

R 7, Wt. 80

22

Isfahán, 955.

Obv. Area, in square formed by على repeated,

لا إله إلا الله

محمد رسول

على و الله

Margin,

| حسين محمد على | حسن [محمد] على | حسن محمد على |  
..... على |

Rev.

.....

.....

..... [الوالي]

خان الحسيني خلد (?) الله غلام]

In centre, within oblong eightfoil,

شاه طهماسب

٩٥٥

ضرب اصفهان

R 8, Wt. 68.3

23

Mesh-hed, 976.

Obv. within ornamented circle,

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
 رسول الله  
 ولي على  
 الله

Margin, in two compartments,

... ح ... على جعفر | موسى على م [حمد]  
 محمد  
 ....

Rev., in border formed by compartments of margin,

رضا  
 امام  
 مشهد  
 ٩٧٦  
 ضرب

Margin, in two compartments,

[السلطان العادل غ] لام على بن ابي طالب |  
 عليه السلام ابو المظفر [الحسيني الصفوي]

Pl. I. R. 'S, Wt. 35.1

24

Same mint and date.

Similar ; but in rev. margin legible

السلطان العادل | الحسيني الصفوي

[L. O. C.] R. '35, Wt. 71.2

24a

Resht, date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within quatrefoil border,

الله

لا اله الا محمد  
على

رسول الله

ولى الله

Margin, in cartouches,

..... ح... على | محمد حسن على | موسى جعفر على |  
م[حمد... على]

Rev. Area,

[السلطان] [العادل الكامل]

رشت [الباق]

[الوالى] ... المظفر

.....

In centre, within quatrefoil border, terminating in interlaced  
ornament on either side,

سب

طهما شاه بهار

ب  
ضر

AR 95, Wt. 69

25

Kum, date obliterated.

Obv. Area arranged in mill-sail pattern, formed of على repeated,  
the ع making a rosette in centre,محمد حسين على | موسى جعفر على | محمد ... على |  
محمد حسن على

Margin, in cartouches,

..... على ولى الله | نصر من [الله] .....

Rev. [ال]كامل اله[اد]ع .....  
 [ابو المظفر] بهادر  
 الله  
 ه [خ]لد ملكه .....  
 و

Centre, within quatrefoil,

سب  
 طه  
 (sic) شا قوم  
 ضرب

Æ 75, Wt. 69·8

26

Herát, date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within lozenge formed by على repeated,

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد ل  
 وسؤال لله الله  
 على  
 و

Margin, محمد حسن | [مو] سى محمد | على | على | على

Rev. [السل]طان[ن] العادل  
 [الكامل] الهادى ابو المظفر  
 [طهم]اسب شاه بهادر خان  
 ... الله تعالى .... و سلطانه  
 ... مو (?) ...

In centre, within ornamental border,

هراة  
 ضرب

Pl. I. Æ 78, Wt. 44·1

D



Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within border formed by cartouches,

لا اله الا الله

محمد رسول الله

على ولي الله

Margin, in cartouches,

على محمد حسين | على جعفر<sup>موسى</sup> | على محمد حسن |  
على محمد حسن |

Rev.

[ا]لسلطان[ن]

[ا]ل[ن]كا[م]ل ا لهادج

[ابو] خان

[الم]ظفر بهادر

[الص]فوج الحسينى . . .

. . . . .

Centre, within ornamental border,

سپ

شاه

طهما

# IV.—SULTÁN MOHAMMAD KHUDABANDA.

A.H. 985—996=A.D. 1578—1587.

GOLD.

27a

Isfahán, 985.

Obv. Area, within quatrefoil border,

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسو  
و علی ال لله  
لی الله

Margin, within cartouches,

علی حسن حسین | علی محمد جعفر | [مو] سی علی محمد  
.....|

Rev. Area, within border of many foils,

علیه و ...

السلام [م]

غلام امام محمد مهدی

ابو لمظفر محمد ..

سلطا \* نا [د] ....

ضر | صفی-ان  
ب ۹۸۵

Margin, خلد الله ملكه .....

Pl. I. A' 8, Wt. 71.5

27b

Sarí, date obliterated.

Obv., لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله [على ولي الله]

In centre, within fleur-de-lis border,

ی  
رسا  
ضرب

Rev., in centre,

محمد  
سلطان

Around, خدا بنده ناد\* غلام علی [ابی طالب علیه السلام]

AR 75, Wt. 28

27c

Similar.

Obv., لا اله الا الله محمد [ر]سول الله على ولي الله

In centre, as (27b),

ی  
رسا  
ضرب

Rev., in centre,

محمد  
سلطان

Around, خدا بنده ناد\* غلام علی [ابی طالب علیه السلام]

PL. I. AR 7, Wt. 27.3

\* ناد is probably the beginning of پادشاه, the rest being indicated by the lines surrounding the central inscription.

## V.—'ABBÁS I.

A.H. 996—1038=A.D. 1587—1629.

GOLD.

28

Isfahán, 997.

Obv. Area, in circle,

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
 الله  
 رسول  
 على  
 ولي الله

Margin, in cartouches,

جعفر ..... | .....  
 [مو]سى على محمد |  
 | ..... |

Rev. Area, in ornamental border,

ن  
 اصفها  
 ضرب

Margin,

المظفر عباس شاه خلد .... نه و



29

Kazwīn, date obliterated.

Obv. Area, in circle,

الله  
على و

Inner margin,

لا اله الا الله | محمد رسول الله

Outer margin, in cartouches,

على | [موسى على محمد] | ..... | .....  
.....

Rev. Area, in border of many foils,

بندیت  
شا . لا  
ضر سن  
عبا

Centre, in border of eight foils,

و  
قزین

Margin,

خلد ..... | ..... من احسانه

(The inscription reads **بندہ شاہ ولایت عباس ضرب قزوین**)PL. II. A<sup>75</sup>, Wt. 118.6

## SILVER.

30

No mint or date.

Obv. Area, within border of many foils,

لا اله الا الله  
محمد  
نبي الله على و  
[لى] الله

Margin, in four cartouches,

جعفر | موسى على محمد | .....  
على [سن] .....

Rev. Area, as obv.,

يـت  
بـنده ولا  
شـاه  
عـباس  
...

Margin,

... [خلد] الله ملكه [ه] و سلطانه و عدله و احسانه .....

Pl. II. [I. O. C.] R 9, Wt. 14

31

No mint or date.

Obv. Area,

.....  
لـ .....

على و

Margin illegible.

Rev. Area similar to (30) ; beneath عباس, a letter ب? legible.

Margin illegible.

[I. O. C.] R 7, Wt. 56.7

32

Huwaiza, 1017?

Obv. within ornamental border,

لا اله الا الله  
محمـد  
نبي الله على و  
لى الله

Margin, in four compartments, جعفر alone legible.

Rev.

بند يت  
ر

ه [و]  
لاه [ش]  
ضر عباس

In centre, within circle, يزه

حو  
ب

(The inscription reads بنده شاه ولايت عباس ضرب حويزه)

Margin, traces of inser. with date ١٠٧١ \*

R 85, Wt. 56.3

\* From the style, this is a coin of 'Abbás I., not of 'Abbás II.

Huwaiza, date obliterated.

Similar :

but obv. margin, | | | على حسين  
على حسن

R. 9, Wt. 59.1

## VI.—ŞAFÍ (I.)

A.H. 1038—1052=A.D. 1629—1642.

### SILVER.

Eriván, 1038.

Obv.

[له]

[لا اله الا الله]

[محمد رسول الله]

[الله]

Rev.

.....

بنده صف

ضر ايرول<sup>38</sup>

ب

[I. O. C.] R. 8, Wt. 114.5

34a

Işfahán, 1039.

Obv.

لله  
لا اله الا اعل  
محمد رسول الله  
 و  
 [الله]

Rev.

از جان شاه [ه]  
[ا]ست صفی  
 غلام صفهان<sup>۳۹</sup>  
 بضر

Rev. inscription reads شاه از جان غلام صفی است or  
 شاه است از جان غلام صفی

Pl. II. R. 85, Wt. 113.5

35

Işfahán, 103[<sup>۸۰</sup>].

Obv.

[الله]  
 لا اله الا [ا]  
 محمد  
[رسول اعل لله]  
 [و]لى الله

Rev.

یت  
 [بنده] شاه ولا  
صفی  
 [ا]صفهان

۱۰۳

Pl. II. R. 75, Wt. 59.5



## VII.—'ABBÁS II.

A.H. 1052—1077=A.D. 1642—1666.

## DISTICHS.

بگیتی سکهٔ صاحبقرانی  
 زد از توفیق حق عباس ثانی  
 بگیتی آنکه اکنون سکه زد صاحبقرانی  
 ز توفیق خدا کلب علی عباس ثانی

## SILVER.

36

Tabríz, 1059.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
 رسول الله علم و  
 لی الله

علم حسن حسین علم محمد جعفر موسی علم محمد  
 علم حسن محمد

Rev. Area,

بگیتی سکهٔ صاحبقران  
 ۱۰۵۹  
زد از توفیق حق عباس ثانی  
 ضرب تبریز

36a

Tabríz, 1062.

Similar to (36), date ١٠٦٢, and

ضرب تبریز

R '95, Wt. 112.7

37

Mint obliterated, 1065.

Obverse Area similar to (36): no margin.

Reverse similar to (36), but ends ٥٥ .....

Pierced. R '65, Wt. 27.4

38

Tabríz, 1066.

Similar to (36), but rev. ends ضرب تبریز<sup>٦٤</sup>.

R 1', Wt. 113.2

39

Tabríz, 1069.

Similar to (36), date ١٠٦٩

R 1'45, Wt. 141.5

40

Tabríz, 1070.

Similar to (36), date ١٠٧٠

R 1'35, Wt. 141.8

41

Mint obliterated, 1071.

Similar to (36), date ١٠٧١

Pierced. R 1'1, Wt. 135.8

42

Mint obliterated, 1072.

Similar to (36), date ١٠٧٢

*Pierced.* R 1'1, Wt. 124'2

43

Mint obliterated, 1073.

Similar to (36), date ١٠٧٣.

R 1'05, Wt. 139'4

44

Eriván, 1075.

Similar to (36), date ١٠٧٥; rev. ends ض[رب] ابروان

[I. O. C.] R 1'05, Wt. 128'4

45

Tiflis, 107x.

Similar to (36), date ١٠٧; rev. ends ضوب تغليس

R 1'2, Wt. 140'4

46

Tiflis, date obliterated.

Similar to (36), but order of rev. changed in details, and تغليس v

R 1'2, Wt. 139'7

47

Tabriz, date obliterated.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله على لله

ولى ا

ال[هم صل على] النبى والولى والبتول والسبطين  
 والسجاد والباقر والصادق والكاظم والرضا والتقى و[النق]ى  
 والرزكى و[المهدى]

Rev.

بگیتی انکه اکنون سکه زد صاحبقران  
زتوفیق خدا کلب علی عباس ثانی

ضر [تبر] [ز]

Pl. II. R 1'6, Wt. 566'9

48

Huwaiza, 1054.

Obv. Area,

[ا] لله  
 ل  
 علی و

Margin,

..... رسول الله

Rev.

.....  
 لا .....  
 [ض] و عباس

In centre,

[ز] [ه]  
 حو  
 ب

[Rev. inser. should read بند شاه ولایت عباس ضرب حویزه]

R. 75, Wt. 41'5

49

Huwaiza, 1072 ?

Similar ; but rev. centre,

[ز] [ه]  
 حو  
 ۱۷۳ (?)  
 ب

R. 75, Wt. 48'0

~~~~~


VIII.—SULAIMÁN I. (ŞAFÍ II.)

A.H. 1077—1105=A.D. 1666—1694.

DISTICHS.

بهر تحصیل رضای مقتدای انس و جان
 سکه^۲ خیرات بر زر زرد سلیمان جهان
 سکه^۲ مهر علی را تا زدم بر نقد جان
 گشت از فضل خدا محکوم فرمانم جهان

SILVER.

50

Isfahán, 1082.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله
 محمد
 رسول الله على و
 لى الله

على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على محمد
 على حسن محمد

Rev.


شاه ولا
 يـ
 سلیمان بنده
 بـ
 ضر صفهان
 ۱۰۸۲

51

Ganja, 1086.

Similar to (50); but

١٠٨٦
گنجہ

Obv. countermark of Dutch E.I.C. 

Æ 85, Wt. 111.5

52

Tabríz, 1087.

Similar to (50), but obv. no margin; rev. last line,

٨٧
تبریز

Pierced. Æ 6, Wt. 26.5

53

Isfahán, 1090.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله
—————
رسول الله على الله
ولى ا

Margin, traces of names of Imáms.

Rev. as (50), but

ضرب
اصفهان
١٠٩٠

Æ 55, Wt. 27.9

54

Same mint, and date (?)

Similar, but obv. no margin visible.

Rev.

١٠٩
اصفهان
ا

Unit of date wanting?

Æ 55, Wt. 10.8

55

Tabríz, 1092.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
 والله

Margin as (50).

Rev. as (50), but

١٠٩٢
 تبریز and سليمان

Æ 65, Wt. 27.5

56

Isfahán, 1093.

Similar to (53), but date ١٠٩٣

Æ 55, Wt. 27.3

57

Isfahán, 1096.

Obv. as (50), same die.

Rev.

رضاء
بهر تحصیل انس و جان مقہ [تدا]
 سكه خيرا بر زر زد
سليمان جهان
 ضر صفهان ١٠٩٦

Pl. II. [I. O. C.] Æ 1.7, Wt. 541.

58

Nakhehuván, 1096.

1.94

Similar to (50); but rev., naskhi and بنده, and

نخجون
ضر

Pl. III. R 1, Wt. 113.6

59

Similar.

R 75, Wt. 57.1

60

Similar, but نخجون.

Pierced. R 6, Wt. 28.

61

Işfahán, 1097.

Similar to (50); but rev., naskhi; above first line 1.94, last lines

اصفهان
ضر

R 6, Wt. 27.1

62

Nakhehuván, 1097.

Obv. similar to (50).

Rev.

شاه ولایت
بنده
سلیمان نخجوان
1.94

[ضر]

Pierced. R 1.1, Wt. 110.7

63

Same mint and date.

Similar, but rev. سلیمان

R 95, Wt. 114.9

F

64

Same mint and date.

Similar, but rev.

سلیمان^{۱۰۹۷}

Pierced. R 1', Wt. 111.3

65

Same mint and date.

Similar to (63), but obv. no margin.

R 75, Wt. 56.9

66

Hamadán, 1097.

Similar to (50); but rev., naskhi; and above first line ۱۰۹۷

mint همذان

R 75, Wt. 57.3

67

Resht, 1098.

Similar to (62), but obv. no margin; rev. mint and date

شت^{۱۰۹۸}
ر

R 6, Wt. 28.6

68

Isfahán, 1099.

Obv. similar to (50).

Rev. Area similar to (50), but naskhi, and above first line

۱۰۹۹; inser. ends

—
ضر
اصفهان

Margin, nestalik, in two cartouches,

سکه [مهر] علی را تا زدم بر نقد جان
گشت از [فضه] خدا محکوم فرمانبر جهان

Pl. III. R 1.9, Wt. 561.9

69

Isfahán, 1099.

Similar, but without margins.

Æ 5, Wt. 11.5

70

Tabríz, 1099.

Similar to (62), but obv. no margin; rev. mint and date

یز ۱۰۹۹
تبر

Æ 55, Wt. 29.

71

Isfahán, 109x.

Obv. similar to (57).

Rev.

رضاع
بهر [ت] حصیل مقتدا
انس و جان سكه خیرا
[ب]ر [زر ز]د سلیمان [جهان]
.. صفهان

Pierced. Æ 1.4, Wt. 252.2

72

Nakhchuván, 1101.

Similar to (62), but obv. no margin.

Rev.

سلیمان

Pierced. Æ 65, Wt. 26.4

73

Ganja, 1103.

Similar to (50); but rev., naskhi, and

۱۱۰۳
گنجہ

Æ 1°, Wt. 115°

74

Isfahān, 1104.

Obv. as (68).

Rev. Area, within border formed by two cartouches, as (68), but
above,

۱۱۰۴
سنہ

Margin in cartouches, as (68).

Æ 1°55, Wt. 285°1

74a

Ganja, 1105.

Obv. similar to (50).

Rev. similar to (62),

۱۱۰۵
گنجہ

Æ °35, Wt. 114°7

75

Kazvīn, 10xx.

Similar to (53), but rev. ends

۱۰
قزوین

Twice pierced. Æ °45, Wt. 10°4

76

Mint obliterated, 10xx.

Similar to (55), date ۱۰

Æ °5, Wt. 11°6

77

Huwaiza, 1084.

Obv. لا اله الا الله [محمد رسول الله]

In centre,

الله
على و

Rev. [بنده شاه ولايت سليمه] ان ضر

In centre,

يزه
حو
١٠٨٤
ب*Pierced. R 8, Wt. 48.6*

78

1084 (1084).

Pierced. R 75, Wt. 50.6

79

1085 (1085).

Obv. لا اله الا الله (sic) الخ

Pl. III. R 75, Wt. 53.1

80

1085 (٨٥).

Pierced. R 75, Wt. 49

81

1085.

Rev. centre,

يزه
حو
٠٨٥
ب*Pierced. R 75, Wt. 49.1*

82

1086 (1806).

Pierced. R 8, Wt. 53.2

83

1087 (1807).

Date written as on (81).

Pierced. R 85, Wt. 52.7

84

1088 (1808).

Date written as on (81).

R 7, Wt. 48.7

85

1089 (1809).

Date written as on (81).

R 7, Wt. 51.4

86

Sulaimán ?

No date.

Rev. centre,

هـ

و

و

Outer inscr. obscure.

Pierced. R 8, Wt. 54.

87

Similar to (86).

R 8, Wt. 53.6

IX.—SULTĀN ḤUSAIN.

A.H. 1105—1135=A.D. 1694—1722.

DISTICH.

گشت صاحب سکه از توفیق رب المشرقین
در جهان کلب امیر المومنین سلطان حسین

GOLD.

88

Isfahán, 1134.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

— محمد —

رسول الله على و

(*) محمد

لى الله

على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على محمد

على حسن محمد

Rev.

شاه ولا

يت

بنده حسين

۱۱۳۴

ب

ضر

اصفهان

PL. III. Pierced. A⁷ '85, Wt. 50.3

* Peculiar to this coin.

SILVER.

89

Tiflis, 1107.

Obv.

لله
لا اله الا
محمد
رسول الله على
ولى الله

Margin similar to (88).

Rev.

گشت صاحب سکه از توفیق ر
المشرقین در جهان امیر المومنین
سلطان حسین
۱۱۰۷
ضر تفلیس

Æ 1'35, Wt. 134.5

90

Tabriz ? 1110.

Obv.

لله
لا اله الا على
محمد رسول الله ولى الله

Margin similar to (88).

Rev.

صاحب سکه از
_____توفیق المشرقین

ر

[د]ر جهان امیر المومنین

[ک]ا

[س]لطان حسین

[ض]ر

[تیمور]یز (9)

R '95, Wt. 112.8

90a

Ganja, 1110.

Similar, but گنجه

R 1', Wt. 114.2

91

Mint obliterated, 1110.

Similar to (90).

Pierced. R '65, Wt. 26.5

92

Mint obliterated, 1112.

Similar to (90), date 1112.

Pierced. R '9, Wt. 112.7

G

93

Isfahán, 1113.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله
 محمد رسول الله
 الله

Margin similar to (88).

Rev.

صاحب سكه از
 توفيق رب المشرقين در ن
 امير المومنين سلطان حسين
 ۱۱۳
 ب

Pl. III. \mathcal{R} 1·25, Wt. 111·4

94

Mint obliterated, 1113.

Similar to (90).

Pierced. [I.O.C.] \mathcal{R} 1·05, Wt. 112·3

95

Similar.

Pierced. \mathcal{R} 75, Wt. 51·5

96

Isfahán, 1118.

Obv.

لا اله
 الا الله محمد
 رسول الله
 على ولي الله

Margin within six cartouches, similar to (88).

Rev.

* الله

السلطان العادل

الهادي الكامل الوابي المظفر

السلطان بن بهادر خان

السلطان ضرب اصفهان

الصفو خلد ا ملكه وسلطانه

In centre, in quatrefoil,

شاه حسين

سلطان

1118

PL. III. R 2'1, Wt. 836'6

97

Isfahán, 1121.

Obv.

الله

لا اله الا ا

محمد

رسول الله على و

لى الله

Rev.

شاه ولا

ي

بنده حسين ن

ب

ضرب اصفها

1121

PL. IV. R 3'15, Wt. 4918'

* The initial letter of الله in ملكه الله خلد is at the base of the inscription; and الوالى is written الولى unless the ا of ابو has double use.

98

Iṣfahán, 1123.

Obv. similar to (88).

Rev.

شاه ولا

یم

بنده ن حسین

ب

ضر اصفها

۱۱۲۳

[L.O.C.] R 17, Wt. 101.2


99

Same (same die).

Pl. IV. R 105, Wt. 261.

100

Mesh-hed, 1124.

Similar to (88), date ۱۱۲۴, and  ضر مشهد

R 1, Wt. 83.

101

Eriván, 1125.

Obv. area similar to (88); no margin.

Rev.

شاه ولا

یم

۱۱۲۵

بنده حسین ن

ب

ضر ایروا

Pierced. R 6, Wt. 247

102

Işfahân, 1127.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله محمد على
رسول الله ولى الله

Rev.

^{۱۲۷}
شاه ولايت
بنده ن حسين
ضرب
اصفها

Æ 1·x·65, Wt. 129·3

103

Similar, 1127

PL. V. Æ 7x·45, Wt. 54·3

104

Same mint and date.

Obv.

الله
لا اله الا
محمد
[ن]بى الله على ولى الله

Rev.

شاه ولا
يت
^{۱۱۲۷}
بنده حسين ن
ضرب
صفـ[ها]

Æ 45, Wt. 57·3

105

İsfahán, date wanting.

Similar to (104).

R 3, Wt. 11.5

105a

Eriván, 1127.

Similar to 102; obv. varied, 1127: rev. ends

بنده حسین ایروان

ضرر

R 1' x 7, Wt. 133.5

106

İsfahán, 1129.

Obv. area similar to (88); no margin.

Rev.

شاه ولا

یم

بنده حسین اصفهان

ضرر

1129

R 1', Wt. 82.1

107

Tabríz, 1129.

Obv. area, within ornamental oblong, similar to (102).

Margin similar to (88).

Rev.

حسین

شاه یت

بنده

ضرر ولا

In centre, within ornamental oblong,

وتبریز

1129

السلطان بن السلطان و الخاقان بن الخاقان خلد

الله ملکه و سلطانه

R 1.1 x 7, Wt. 134.5

108

Similar, but

Rev. centre,

۱۱۲۹
تبریز

Pl. V. R 1'05 x 75, Wt. 134.2

109

Isfahán, 1130.

Similar to (106),

ب
۱۱۳۰ ضر

Pierced. R 1'05, Wt. 67.7

110

Similar ; but rev.,

شاه ولا
یم
۱۱۳۰
بنده ن حسین
ضر
صفها

Pierced. R 1'05, Wt. 76.1

110a

Similar ; but rev.,

ن
ب
ضر اصفها

R 1'05, Wt. 83.2

111

Tabríz, 1130.

Similar to (106), but تبریز and ۱۱۳۰.

Pierced. R 1', Wt. 78.9



111a

Similar to (111): rev. same die.

Æ 1', Wt. 83·5

112

Tiflis, 1130.

Similar to (106), but  and  ضر: ۱۱۳

Pierced. Æ 1'05, Wt. 71·8


112a

Similar.

Æ 1'9, Wt. 82·8

113

Kazvin, 1130.

Similar, but  قزوین.

Pierced. Æ 1', Wt. 82·8

114

Káshán, 1130.

Obv. similar to (106).

Rev.

شاه ولا



بنده ن حسین



کاشا

Æ 1'05, Wt. 82·3

114a

Similar.

Twice pierced. Æ 1', Wt. 75·7

115

Mesh-hed, 1130 (?)

Obv. similar to (106), order of letters varied.

Rev.

عل
 ۱۱۳
 استان حسین
 کلب
 ضر مشهد
 ب

(The order is حسین کلب استان علی)

Twice pierced. Pl. V. R 95, Wt. 80.8

116

Nakhchuván, 1130.

Obv. similar to (106).

Rev.

شاه ولا
 ی
 بنده حسین ن
 ب
 ضر نخجوا ۱۱۳۰

R 1, Wt. 82.7

116a

Similar.

Pierced. R 9, Wt. 77.8

117

Iṣfahán, 1131.

Obv. similar to (88).

Rev.

شاه ولا
 ی
 بنده حسین ضر اصفهان
 ب

۱۱۳۱

R 11, Wt. 82.1

H

117a

Obv. similar to (117); but rev. similar to (110), ^{۱۱۳۱} حسین

Twice pierced. R 1.05, Wt. 66

117b

Eriván, 1131.

Similar to (101); but last line of rev. ends ۱۱۳۱

R .95, Wt. 83.2

118

Tabríz, 1131.

Similar to (111), ۱۱۳۱

R .95, Wt. 83.1

119

Tiflis, 1131.

Similar to (112), ۱۱۳۱

R .9, Wt. 83

120, 120a

Tiflis, 1131.

Similar; varied.

(Rev. of 120 same die as 119.) [I. O. C.] R .9, Wt. 82.6

Pierced. R .9, Wt. 81

121

Similar.

Pierced. R .5, Wt. 20.1

122

Kazvin, 1131.

Obv. Area, within ornamental octagonal border, similar to (88).

Margin similar to (88).

Rev., within ornamental border, similar to (113): ۱۱۳۱.

Pierced. R 1.15, Wt. 79.4

123

Isfahán, 1132.

Obv. as (88).

Rev. similar to (106); but صفهان : ۱۱۳۲

Æ 1.05, Wt. 80.3

124

Obv. similar to (88).

Rev. similar to (106) : ۱۱۳۲

Twice pierced. Æ .1, Wt. 82.5

125

Similar; but rev. similar to (110) : ۱۱۳۲

Æ 1, Wt. 82.6

126

Eriván, 1132.

Similar to (101) : ۱۱۳۲

Pierced. Æ .95, Wt. 79.2

127

Similar.

Æ .9, Wt. 83.1

127a

Resht, 1132.

Obv. similar to (88).

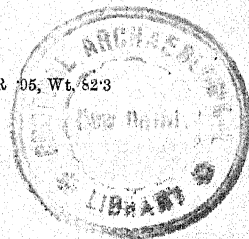
Rev.

شاه ولا
 یم
 بنده حسین رشت

۱۱۳۲ ضر

19018

Æ .05, Wt. 62.3



128

Kazvín, 1132.

Obv. as (88).

Rev, within ornamental octagonal border, similar to (113) : ۱۱۳۳

[I.O.C.] *Æ* 1', Wt. 83.9

129

Işfahán, 1133.

Obv. as (88).

Rev.

شاه ولا
 یتا
 ۱۱۳۳
 بندهن حسین
 ضر
 اصفا

Pierced. *Æ* 1'05, Wt. 67.1

130

Similar, but ۱۱۳۳ حسین

Æ 1', Wt. 69.8

131

Tabríz, 1133.

Similar to (88) ; but ۱۱۳۳ and

ضر تبریز

Pl. V. *Æ* 1', Wt. 83.2

131a

Similar to (111) : ۱۱۳۳

Pierced. *Æ* '9, Wt. 77.8

132

Tiflis, 1133.

Obv. similar to (88).

Rev., within ornamental border,

شاه ولا
 یـ
 [بند]د[ه] حسین
 ۱۱۳۳
 [ضر تغ]لمیس

With two rings, and pierced. R '85, Wt. 68.6

133

Nakhchuván, 1133.

Obv. similar to (88).

Rev.

شاه ولا
 یـ
 بنده حسین
 ۱۱۳۳
 ضر نخجوان

Pierced. R '95, Wt. 82.6

134

Tabríz, 1134.

Similar ; but rev., within ornamental border,

تبریز and ۱۱۳۴

Pl. V. R 1.1, Wt. 83.1

135—138.

Similar ; varied in ornaments.

*R '95, Wt. 83.**R 1, Wt. 83.3**Pierced. R '95, Wt. 81.2**[I.O.C.] Pierced. R '95, Wt. 63.4*

139

Similar to (135), but Tenth Imám علی omitted.[L.O.C.] Pierced. \mathcal{R} 1', Wt. 81'3

140

Similar to (134), but rev. border not ornamental.

Twice pierced. \mathcal{R} 7, Wt. 40'9

141

Tiflis, 1134.

Similar to (134), but

—
تفلیس
ضر

 \mathcal{R} 1', Wt. 82'4

142

Tabriz, 1135.

Similar to (134): ۱۱۳۵

Twice pierced. \mathcal{R} 1'1, Wt. 78'

143

Tiflis, date wanting.

Similar to (112).

Pierced and ringed. \mathcal{R} 6, Wt. 23'2

144

Mint and date wanting.

Obv. similar to (90).

Rev. [صا] حب سكه [از] تو[ف] یق [رب]
 ————— [گش]
 [الم] شر[قی] ن [د] ر جهان امیر المومنین
 ————— [کا]
 [سلطان] حسین

.

 \mathcal{R} 65, Wt. 28'3

X.—ṬAHMÁSP II.

A.H. 1135—1144 = A.D. 1722—1731.

DISTICH.

بگیتی سکه صاحبقرانی
زد از توفیق حق طهماسب ثانی

GOLD.

145

Kāzvin, 1134.*

Obv.

لا اله الا الله
محمد
رسول الله على و
لى الله

Rev.

بگیتی سکه صاحبقران
زد از توفیق حق طهماسب ثانی

ضرب قزوین ۱۱۳۴

Pierced. A' 85, Wt. 49.1

146

Tabriz, 1136.

Obv. area similar to (145).

على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على محمد
على حسن محمد

Rev. similar to (145):

ضرب تبریز ۱۱۳۶

PL. V. A' 8, Wt. 53.4

147

Iṣfāhan, 1142.

Similar to (145), but mint and date

۱۱۴۲

ضرب صفهان

A⁷ 9, Wt. 53.6

148

Similar :

Rev.

۱۱۴۲

ضرب صفهان

A⁷ 95, Wt. 52.7

SILVER.

149

Tabríz, 1134.*

Similar to (147), تبریز ۱۱۳۴

P.L. V. A⁷ 1, Wt. 82.4

150

Tabríz, 1135.

Similar to (146), تبریز ۱۱۳۵

Pierced. A⁷ 1.05, Wt. 80.5

151—155

Similar, varied in points.

(Rev. same die as 150.) A⁷ 1, Wt. 79.1A⁷ 1, Wt. 82.8(Rev. same die as 152.) Pierced. A⁷ 1.05, Wt. 82.6Pierced. [I.O.C.] A⁷ 1.15, Wt. 82.7A⁷ 85, Wt. 62.1

* See Introduction, § Chronology.

156

Similar to (150), ۱۱۳۵

Æ 1.05, Wt. 83

157

Similar to (150).

Twice pierced. [I.O.C.] Æ 3, Wt. 37.5

158

Similar.

Pierced. Æ 7, Wt. 19.6

159

Kazvín, 1135.

Similar to (150), ۱۱۳۵ قزوین

Pierced and ringed. Æ 1, Wt. 88.2

160

Tabríz, 1136.

Similar, ۱۱۳۶ تبریز

Æ 1, Wt. 82.9

161, 162

Similar; varied in points.

Pierced. Æ 1.05, Wt. 82.8

Ringed. Æ 1.1, Wt. 86.5

163, 164

Similar; ۱۱۳۷ تبریز; varied in points.

Æ 1, Wt. 82.9

Ringed. Æ 1.05, Wt. 86

165

Tabríz, 1137.

Similar to (160), but obv. marg. مو for موص; rev. ۳۷

Æ 3, Wt. 52.1

166

Mázenderán, 1138.

Obv. similar to (150).

Rev. similar to (150); but ^{۱۱۳}بگیتے and مازندران

R 1.15, Wt. 83.

167

Resht, 1139.

Similar to (150), ^{۱۱۳۹}رشت

R 1, Wt. 68.5

168

Láhiján, 1139.

Similar to (150); but ^۳۱۱ ^۹توفیق حق and لاهیجان

R .85, Wt. 42.9

168a

Mázenderán, 1139.

Similar to (166); but obv. in ornamented border, forming four cartouches in margin.

Rev.

^{۱۱}سب ^۳طهمانی

Pierced. R 1.2, Wt. 82.5

169

Mesh-hed, 1139.

Similar to (150).

Rev. ^{۱۱۳۹}رایج : ضرب مشهد مقدس

Pierced. R 1, Wt. 61.6

170, 171

Similar; varied in points.

Twice pierced. R 1, Wt. 62.4

Ringed. R 1, Wt. 84.

172

Mesh-hed, 1140.

Obv. similar to (150): but marg. ^{یا}حسن م [حمد]Rev. similar to (169) ^{۱۱۴}مشهد مقدس*Twice pierced.* R 1·1, Wt. 69·7

173

Similar; points varied.

Pierced. R 1·05, Wt. 79·1

174

Mázendarán, 1141.

Similar to (150): but obv. area within ornamented border,
dividing fourfold the marg. inser.Rev. ^{۱۱۴۱}مازندران

R 1·15, Wt. 82·2

175

Mesh-hed, 1141.

Similar to (169), ^{۱۱۴۱}*Twice pierced.* R 1·05, Wt. 78·8

176

Iḡfahán, 1142.

Similar to (150); but reverse,

بگیت سکه صاحبقرانزد از توفیق حق طهماسب ثان

ضرب صفهان

R 1·05, Wt. 413·8

177

Similar to (176); but صفهان^{۱۱ ۴۲}

Æ 1·65, Wt. 208·8

178

Similar to (176); but ضرب صفهان^{۱۱ ۴۲}

Pierced. Æ 1·1, Wt. 81·

179

Obv.

لا اله الا الله علىمحمد رسول الله لو

الله

Rev. as (176); but صفهان^{۱۱ ۴۲}

Æ 1·1, Wt. 79·9

180

Similar; but صفهان^{۱۱ ۴۲}

Æ 1·05, Wt. 83·5

181

Mázandarán, 1142.

Similar to (150); but rev.

مازندران^{۱۱ ۴۲}

Æ ·95, Wt. 82·9

182

Tabríz, 1143.

Similar to (150); but obv. within ornamented looped square;
no margin; and rev.تبریز^{۱۱ ۴۳}

Æ ·9, Wt. 26·5

183

Tabríz, 1144.

Obv. similar to (150) ; rev. similar to (182), 1144

R. 8, Wt. 27.5

With name of Imám 'Alee er-Rizá.

DISTICH.

از خراسان سكه بر زر شد بتوفيق خدا
نصرت و امداد شاه دين على موسى رضا

SILVER.

184

Mázendarán, 1143.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله على و

لى الله

Margin, على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على

محمد على حسن محمد

Rev.

از خراسان سكه بر زر

شد

بتوفيق خدا نصرت و امداد

شاه دين على موسى رضا

[ضر] مازندران

185

Similar to (184); but obv. area enclosed in scroll dividing margin.

Ringed. R 11, Wt. 82.1

186

Mesh-hed, 1143.

Obv. similar to (184).

Rev. Area,

مقدس

—

۱۱۴۳

ضر مشهد

Margin, in two scrolls enclosing area,

از خور[ا]سان سکه بر زر شد بتوفیق | خدا

نصرت و امداد شاه دین علی موسی رضا

Pierced. R 11, Wt. 78.4

187

Similar to (184); but rev.

—

۱۱۴۳ ضر مشهد مقدس

Pierced. R 115, Wt. 78.7

188

Obv.

لا اله الا الله علم

محمد رسول الله لو

الله

Rev. similar to (187); but enclosed in border of many foils.

Pl. V. [L.O.C.] R 105, Wt. 82.5

189

Similar to (188); inser. of obv. varied.

Twice pierced. R 1.1, Wt. 79.6

190

Similar to (188); but rev. margin within ordinary border.

Twice pierced. R .8, Wt. 19.8

191*

Mázendarán, 1144.

Similar to (184); but rev.

۱۱۴۴
رضا

Pierced. R 1.05, Wt. 75.5

192*

Mesh-hed, 114x.

Obv. similar to (184); but no margin.

Rev. similar to (187).

مشهد مقدس ۱۱۴۴

Pierced. R 1, Wt. 79.8

* Possibly of 'Abbás III.

AFGHÁNS.

I.—MAHMÚD.

A.H. 1135—1137=A.D. 1722—1725.

DISTICHS.

سکه زد از مشرق ایران چو قرص آفتاب
 شاه محمود جهانگیر سیادت انتساب
 فرو رود بزمین ماه و آفتاب منیر
 زرشک سکه محمود شاه عالمگیر

SILVER.

193

Isfahán, 1135.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله
 ۱۱۳۵

Rev.

سکه زد

ب

از مشرق ایران چو قرص افتا

۱۱۳۵

شاه محمود جهانگیر سیاد انتساب

ضر اصفهان

[ب]

194

Similar to (193), but obv. ۱۱۳۵; rev. no date; countermark, sun.

Pierced. *R* 95, Wt. 69.5

195

Similar; rev. same die; countermark, sun.

R 95, Wt. 70

196

Similar; rev. same die; no countermark.

Pierced. *R* 95, Wt. 69

197

Mint effaced, 1135.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

فرو رود

من زمین
بزمین ماه وافتاب ز
[ر] شک
سکه محمود شاه عالمگیر

.....

Pierced. *Pl.* VI. *R* 1, Wt. 69.2

II.—ASHRAF.

A.H. 1137—1142=A.D. 1725—1729.

DISTICHS.

باشرفی اثر نام آنجناب رسید
 شرف زسکه اشرف بر آفتاب رسید
 دست زد بر جلالة اشرف شاه
 بود تعبیر سکه داد گناه
 زالطاف شاه اشرف حق شعار
 بزور نقش شد سکه چاریار

G O L D.

198

Isfahán, 1137.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله
1137

(*محمد علا)

Rev.

باشرفی اثر نام

انجنا رسید شرف

ف

زسکه اشرف بر آفتاب رسید

ضر صفهان
۱

Pl. VI. A' 8, Wt. 53.2

* Peculiar to this coin.

199

Iṣfahán, 1140.

Similar to (198), but 1140

A⁷ 18, Wt. 53.5

S I L V E R.

200

Iṣfahán, 1140.

Obv.

زد بر جلالة

دست

بود تعبیر سکه

گناه داد

ف

۱۱ ۴۰

اشر شاه

Rev. (die of 1137)

جلوس

میمنت

مانوس در دار

السلطنة

۱۱۳۷

اصفهان

Pierced. R (base) 95, Wt. 55.7

201

Iṣfahán, 1141.

Similar, but obv.

ف

اشر شاه

۱ ۱۴۱

Rev. (die of 1137)

اصفهان

۱۱ ۳۷

PL. VI. R 105, Wt. 70.5

202

Isfahán, 114x.

Similar, but obv.

ف

اشر شاه
۱۱۴

Rev. (die of 1137) similar to (200), but اصفهان

Twice pierced. R. 95, Wt. 65.5

203

Isfahán, date obliterated.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محمد

ر[س]ول الله[ه]

Rev.

[حق شعار]

ف

ز[ا]لطا شاه اشر

ف

[ب]زر [نق]ش شد سكه چاريار

ف

. ضر صفهان

[ب]

Pierced. PL. VI. R. 1, Wt. 67.5

204

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

زالطا

ف

شاه اشر حق شعار

ف

[بزر نق]ش شد سكه چار[يا]ر

ف

. [ضر]

Ringed. PL. VI. R. 1, Wt. 69.5

SAFAVIS.

XI.—'ABBÁS III.

A.H. 1144—1148=A.D. 1731—1736.

DISTICH.

سکه بر زر زد بتوفیق الهی در جهان
 ظل حق عباس ثالث ثانی صاحبقران

GOLD.

205

Isfahán, 1145.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله
 محمد
 رسول الله على و
 لى الله

على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على
 محمد على حسن محمد

Rev.

سکه بر زر زد بتوفیق الهی
 در جهان ظل حق عباس ثا
 لثانی صاحبقران
 ضرب صفهان

PL. VI. A' 95, Wt. 52·8

206

Similar, but
 صاحبقران
 ۱۱۴

A' 9, Wt. 40·5

207

Tabríz, 1146.

Similar to (205), but تبریز ۱۱۴۶

AV 95, Wt. 53.8

S I L V E R.

208

Işfahán, 1145.

Similar to (205), but rev. صاحبقران
۱۱۴۵

PL. VI. R 1.1, Wt. 83.8

209

Resht, 1145.

Similar, رشت

R 1.05, Wt. 77.2

210

Kazvín, 1145.

Similar, [قز]وین

R 75, Wt. 19.

211

Işfahán, 1146.

Similar to (206), but ۶ for ۵.

Pierced. R 1.05, Wt. 77.9

212

Mint obliterated, 1147.

Similar, but ۷ for ۶.

Pierced. R 1.1, Wt. 78.8

With name of Imám 'Alee er-Rizá.

DISTICH.

از خراسان سکه بر زر شد بتوفیق خدا
نصرت و امداد شاه دین علی موسی رضا

GOLD.

213

Mesh-hed, 1148.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله
محمد
رسول الله علم و
لی الله

Rev.

از خراسان سکه [بر] زر
ش
بتوفیق خدا نصر و امداد
شاه دین علی موسی رضا
خرمقدس
مشهد

Ringed. PL. VI. A' 9, Wt. .55

SILVER.

213a

Same mint and date.

Pierced. AR '95, Wt. 81.5

EFSHÁRIS.

I.—NÁDIR.

A.H. 1148—1160=A.D. 1736—1747.

DISTICHS.

سکه بر زر کرد نام سلطنت را در جهان
 نادر ایران زمین و خسرو گیتی ستان
 هست سلطان بر سلاطین جهان
 شاه شاهان نادر صاحبقران

MOTTO.

(Chronogram.)

الخیر فیما وقع

G O L D.

214

Shíráz, 1150.

Obv.

بر زر کرد نام
 را در جهان نادر
 سلطنت
 ایران زمین و خسرو گیتی ستان
 ضر شیراز ۱۱۵۰

Rev.

مانوس الخیر فیما وقع
 میمنه
 تاریخ جلوس
 ۱۴۸

215

Lahór, 1151.

Obv.

نادر
السلطان
ن

Rev.

[1] لله
خلد ملكه
دار السلطنة لاهور

ضرب ۱۱۵۱

Ringed. Pl. VII. A' 1.1, Wt. 363.

216

Isfahán, 1152.

Obv.

شاهان نادر صاحبقران
سلطان بر سلاطین جهان

Rev.

صفهان
دار السلطنة
۱۱۵۲
ضرب

A' 7, Wt. 53.3

217

Isfahán, 1153.

Similar, 1153

A' 9, Wt. 153.2

218

Similar; varied in ornaments.

Pl. VII. A' 9, Wt. 169.2

L

219

Isfahán, 1158.

Similar to (218), ۱۱۵۸; but obv., date of accession, ^{۱۱}سلاطین^{۱۰}

N° 8, Wt. 170

220

Similar; but obv., date of accession, [5] ش ١ ٢ ٨

N 8, Wt. 169.8

SILVER.

221

Mint obliterated, 1148.

Obv.

بیر زر کرد نام کہ

[را در] جهان نادر ایران

طريق

[زمین] وخسرو گیتی ستان

ضمیر ۱۱۴۸

• • • • •

Rev. بتاريخ الخیر فیما وقع arranged in monogram :

ف carrying point of خ; date off field.

PL. VII. R 75 Wt. 41.7

222

Isfahán, 1149.

Obv. similar to (214); but

—

ضر صفها ان

Rev. similar to (214); but enclosed in border of many foils,
and at foot 11⁹^

PL. VII. R 95, Wt. 82.5

223

Mesh-hed, 1149.

Obv. similar to (214); مشهد, no date.

Rev. as (221), but points * between خ and ق of monogram;
beneath, ۱۱۴۹

Pierced. R 9, Wt. 80.2

224

Isfahán, 1150.

Obv.

نادر
السلطان
ن

Rev.

خالد
ملكه اصفهان
ب
ضرب ۱۱۵۰

R 75, Wt. 103.7

225

Similar; but ن of اصفهان in form of ر

R 65, Wt. 79.8

226

Tifís, 1150.

Similar; but تفلیس
۱۱۵۰

R 75, Wt. 105.6

227

Shíráz, 1150.

Similar to (226); شیراز



ضر: ۱۱۵

[I.O.C.] R 7, Wt. 108.3

228

Kandahár, 1150.

Similar; قندهار

R 1.1, Wt. 350.8

229

Similar; but ۱۱۵ (very fine work).

Pl. VII. R 9, Wt. 104.8


230

Similar to (228) (ordinary work).

R 8, Wt. 105.7

231

Mesh-hed, 1150.

Obv. similar to (221)  ضر مشهد ۱۱۵۰

Rev. similar to (223).

[I.O.C.] R 1, Wt. 80.5

232

Obv. as (214), مشهد but no date.

Rev. in eightfoil border, as (214), but جلوس

۱۵

R 9, Wt. 70.6

233

Similar; varied in points.

R 1, Wt. 70.8

234

Similar to (224); مشهد

Æ '8, Wt. 107.3

235

Similar, varied in points.

Æ '75, Wt. 104.4

233

Isfahán, 1151.

Similar to (224); ن of السلطان and اصفهان in form of ر ;

ضرا ١١٥

Æ '7, Wt. 106.

237, 238

Similar, both varied in points.

[I.O.C.] Æ '7, Wt. 106.2

[I.O.C.] Æ '65, Wt. 106.7

239, 240

Similar to (236), but ضرا ١١٥; both varied in points.

[I.O.C.] Æ '65, Wt. 107.9

Æ '65, Wt. 107.

241

Tabríz, 1151.

Similar to (224); but obv. within border of many foils, and

rev. خ الله
ملكه تبريز
١١٥١
ضر

(د and ز in Tabríz in form of د).

Æ '75, Wt. 107.7

242

Similar to (241), but obv. dotted border and



Æ 75, Wt. 106.2

243

Shiráz, 1151.

Similar, شیراز; rev. ends



Æ 75, Wt. 106.5

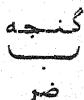
244

Ganja, 1151.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

۱۱۵۱

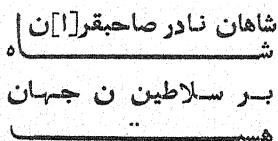


Æ 75, Wt. 70.3

245

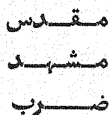
Mesh-hed, 1151.

Obv.



سلط (sic) ۱۱۵۱

Rev.



Æ 9, Wt. 174

246

Same mint and date.

Similar to (234); ۱۱۵۱

Æ 75, Wt. 105

247

Nádirábád, 1151.

Similar to (246); نادرآباد

Pl. VII. R 1'05, Wt. 353

248

Similar; but obv. varied in points; rev. same die.

R 1'1, Wt. 351'6

249

Tabríz, 1152.

Similar to (241); but obv., ن of سلطان in form of ر;

border plain; and rev. ۵۲ ض

R '65, Wt. 106'2

250

Tiflis, 1152.

Obv.

شاهان نادر صاحبقران [ه]

بر سلاطین جهان

سلطان

Rev.

۱۱۵۲
تفلیسض
ب

R '9, Wt. 178'6

251

Same mint and date.

Similar to (241); but obv. border plain, and تفلیس

۱۱۵۲

R '55, Wt. 18'

252

Sháhjehánábád (Dehlí), 1152.

Obv. similar to (250).

Rev.

الله ملكه

شاه جهان آباد¹¹⁵²

ضرب

دار الخلافة

PL. VII. AR '8, Wt. 175.7

253

Isfahán, 1153.

Similar to (217).

AR '1, Wt. 177.9

254

Tabríz, 1153.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

دار السلطنة

ضرب تبریز¹¹⁵³

—

AR '9, Wt. 176.5

255

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar to (250).

Rev. similar to (254).

AR '9, Wt. 178

256

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar to (255).

Rev.

تبریز
دار السلطنة
۱۱۵۳
ضرب

[I.O.C.] R 9, Wt. 175.3

257

Mesh-hed, 1153.

Obv. similar to (216); at base, ۱۱۵۳

Rev.

مقدس
—
ضرب مشهد

R 95, Wt. 177.8

258

Tabríz, 1154.

Similar to (254); but rev., date at base, ۱۱۵۴

R 1, Wt. 176.5

259

Same mint and date.

Similar to (254), but date ۱۱۵۴

R 55, Wt. 17.6

260

Ganja, 1154.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

ضرب گنجه
—
۱۱۵۴

Pierced. R 55, Wt. 17.

261

Mesh-hed, 1156.

Obv. similar to (254); but at base, ۱۱۵۶

Rev.

مقدس

مشهد

ضرب

Æ 1, Wt. 178.7

262

Isfahán, 1157.

Similar to (253), ۱۱۵۷

Æ 9, Wt. 179.2

263

Sind, 1157.

Obv. similar to (217); but date at base ۱۱۵۷

Rev.

سند

ضرب

PL. VII. Æ 8, Wt. 177.5

264

Mesh-hed, 1157.

Similar to (261), ۱۱۵۷

Æ 95, Wt. 179.7

265

Isfahán, 1158.

Similar to (262), ۱۱۵۸

Æ 85, Wt. 179.7

266

Tabríz, 1158.

Similar to (254), ۱۱۵۸

Æ 9, Wt. 178.8

266a

Sind, 1158.

Obv.

[هـان نا] در صـ [احبقران]

[س] لطان [بر س] لاطین جهان شا [ه]

هـس

..٥٨

Rev.

سند

ضرب

Æ 75, Wt. 175.6

267

Isfahán, 1159.

Similar to (265), 1159

Æ 9, Wt. 177.8

268

Tabríz, 1159.

Similar to (266), 1159

Æ 9, Wt. 178.5

269

Same mint and date.

Similar, varied in ornaments; obv. countermarked جَوّ

Æ 1, Wt. 178.5

270

Tabríz, 1160.

Similar to (268), 1160.

Æ 9, Wt. 178.3

271

Similar, 1160.

Æ 55, Wt. 17.6

272

Pesháwar, date wanting.

Obv. similar to (250).

Rev.

خدا الله ملكه
ضرب
پشاور

PL. VII. R. 9, Wt. 173.5

COPPER.

273

Bhukkur, 1156.

Obv.

نادر شاه
فلوس

Rev.

به سكر
1156
ضرب

Æ 65

274

Similar.

Æ 95

274a

1158.

Similar, 1158

Æ 8

SAFAVIS.



SÁM.

PRETENDER.

A.H. 1160=A.D. 1747.

SILVER.

275

Tabríz, 1160.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محمد

لله [ر] ا على ولي الله

Rev.

بمنده شاه ولا

يـمـ

سام سلطا حسين

بن ن ضرتبريز

ب

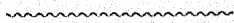
PL. VIII. R. 9×55, Wt. 88.5

276

Same mint and date.

Similar ; but obv. لله [ر] ا على ولي الله

R. 9×6, Wt. 78.4



EFSHÁRIS.

II.—'ĀDIL SHÁH.

A.H. 1160—1161=A.D. 1747—1748.

With name of Imám 'Alí-er-Rizá.

DISTICH.

گشت رایج بحکم لم یزلی
سکهء سلطنت بنام علی

277

Isfahán, 1160.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله علی و

لی الله

Rev.

رایج بحکم لم یزلی

گشت

سکه سلطنت بنام علی

ضر صفهان ۱۱

ب

(گشت ت is written لم یزلی, and the ی is united with the
گشت ت)

PL. VIII. R. 9, Wt. 70.3

278

Similar; but علی ۱۱

[I.O.C.] R. 9, Wt. 70.7

279

Similar to (278); but rev. ^بضو اصفهان
۱۱ ۶۰

Pierced. [I.O.C.] R '9, Wt. 60.6

280

Similar; but گشت لمیزلی separate from

[I.O.C.] R 1, Wt. 68.7

281

Tabríz, 1160.

Obv. Area as (277).

Margin, علی حسن حسین [مو] سے علی محمد
علی حسن محمد

Rev.

گشت رایج بحکم لمیزلی
سکہ سلطنت بنام علی
ضو تبریز ۱۱۶۰
^ب

Pierced and ringed. R '85, Wt. 72.5

282

Mesh-hed, 1160.

Obv. similar to (277); rev. علی ۱۱۶۰ and مشهد

R '9, Wt. 66.

283

Similar; rev.

^{۱۱۶} ضرب and علی
مشهد

R '9, Wt. 70.3

284

Mesh-hed, 1161.

Obv. similar to (277).

Rev.

بحکم لمر یز سکە بنام
 سلطنت
 رایج لی علی^{۱۱۶}
 گشت
 ضر مشهد

[I.O.C.] Pierced. R 95, Wt. 69.7

285

Herát, 1162.

Obv. as (277).

Rev.

[را] یج بحکم لمر یزلی
 گشت
 [سکه] بنام علی
 سلطنت
 [ضر] هرات
 [ب] ۱۱۶

(as on (277) لمر یزلی).

R 9, Wt. 69.2

III.—IBRÁHÍM.

A.H. 1161—1162=A.D. 1748—1749.

DISTICH.

سكهء صاحبقرانى زد بتوفيق اله
همچو خورشيد جهان افروز ابراهيم شاه

SILVER.

286

Tiflis, 1162.

Obv. سكه صاحبقر زد بتوفيق [اله] انى
[همچو] خورشيد جهان افروز ابراهيم شاه

Rev.

١١٦٢
تفليس
ضرب

AR 1.05, Wt. 21.35

287

Same mint and date.

Obv.

ابرا
هـ
[ال]سلطان

Rev. as (286).

PL. VIII. Ringed. AR 6, Wt. 17.5

288

Kazvin, 1162.

Obv. as (286), differently arranged.

Rev. within wavy border,

دار السلطنة
—

ضرقندوين ١١٦٢

(٢ in date for ٢)

PL. VIII. AR 1.05, Wt. 21.54

With name of Imám 'Alí-er-Rizá.

DISTICH.

زفیض حضرت باری و سرنوشت قضا
رواج یافت بزر سکه امام رضا

289

Tabriz, 1161.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله
محمد
رسول الله على و
لى الله

على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على محمد
على حسن محمد

Rev.

زفیض حضرت باری و سرنوشت قضا
ش
رواج یا بزر سکه امام رضا
ف
ضر تبریز ۱۲۱
[ب]

[I.O.C.] R '9, Wt. 70.

290

Similar, points varied.

Pierced. [I.O.C.] R '9, Wt. 68.4

291

Similar; points of obv. varied.

Rev. same die.

PL. VIII. [I.O.C.] R '85, Wt. 68.7

EF SH Á R I S.

IV.—SHÁH RUKH.

First Reign.

A.H. 1161—1163=A.D. 1748—1750.

DISTICHS.

[بزر تا؟] شاهرخ زد سكهء صاحبقرانى را

[دو] باره (؟) دولت ايران گرفت از سر جوانى را

سكه زد در جهان بحكم خدا

شاهرخ كلب استان رضا

G O L D.

292

Mesh-hed, 116a.

Obv.

از سر

[ف] ..

[دو] باره (؟) دولت ايران گر جوانى را

[بزر تا؟] شاهرخ [ز] د سكه صاحبقرانى را [ا]

Rev.

مقدس

مشهد

ضرب

SILVER.

293

Mesh-hed, 1161.

Obv.

خ
السلطان

هرون
شا

Rev.

خ
الله

ملكه مقد

مشهد س

۱۱۶۱

ضر

ر of السلطان in form of ن

Pl. VIII. \mathcal{R} 1, Wt. 350.2

294

Herát, 1161.

Obv.

خدا رضا
سكه

جهان شاهرخ بحكم ن

[۱] سكه

زد در اعا

[كلمه]

Rev.

هرا

سكه

دار السلطنة

ضرب

Pl. VIII. \mathcal{R} 9, Wt. 176.

295

Mesh-hed, 1162.

Similar to (293); but ۱۱ ۶۲

ضر

 \mathcal{R} 1, Wt. 359.

296

Similar to (295), varied.

Pierced. R 1'2, Wt. 344'4

297

Tabríz, 1162.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله
 محمد
 رسول الله على و
 لى الله

Margin, جعفر موسى على

Rev.

سكه [زد] در جهان خدا
 [بح]
 شاه رخ استان رضا

 ضر تبریز ۱۱۶۲
 ب

[I.O.C.] *Pierced. R 9, Wt. 69'7*

298

Shiráz, 1162.

Obv. Area similar ; no margin.

Rev.

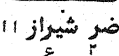
خدا [ر]ضا
 [بح]
 ن شاه رخ استان

 سكه زد در جها

 ضر شیراز ۱۱۶۲
 پ

[I.O.C.] *R 85, Wt. 68'4*

299

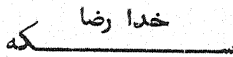
Similar to (298); but 

Pierced. AR '9, Wt. 70.1

300

Mesh-hed, 1162.

Obv.


جهان شاه رخ ن بحکم
استا
زد در ۱۶
کله

Rev.

مقدس
مشهد
ضرب

AR '9, Wt. 177.8

301

Similar; زد در ۱۶

AR '9, Wt. 170.8

302

Tabríz, 1163.

Similar to (297), but ۱۱۶۳

AR '85, Wt. 71.

303

Ganja, 1163.

Similar; but mint and date, گنج ۱۶۳

AR '8, Wt. 72.

304

Mesh-hed, 1163.

Similar to (293); but

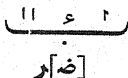


[I.O.C.] R 1'1, Wt. 358.

305

Mesh-hed, 116 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Similar; but



R '5, Wt. 18'1

306

Tiflis, 116x.

Obv. as (297).

Rev.

سکه ز [د ب] حکم [خدا]
 [در جـ] [ن]
 شاه رخ کلبستان رضا
 ضر تغلیس
 [ب]

R '5, Wt. 17'8

307

Similar; ضر تغلیس; obv. varied.

Rev. same die.

Pierced. R '55, Wt. 15'6

308

Kazvín, date wanting.

Obv. similar; no margin.

Rev. similar to (297), but mint قزوین

Pierced and ringed. R '85, Wt. 63'2

With name of Imám 'Alí-er-Rizá.

INVOCATION.

يا على بن موسى الرضا

SILVER.

309

Resht, 1161.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله على و

لى الله

Margin, على موسى

..... محمد على

Rev.

يا على

بن موسى الر[ضا]

.....

ضر رشنت

۱۱۶۱

Pierced. R. 8, Wt. 72.

310

Kazvín, 1161.

Obv. Area similar ; no margin.

۱۱۶۱

Rev. similar ; mint and date قزوین

Pl. VIII. Pierced. R. 9, Wt. 70.5

311

Similar ; points varied.

[I.O.C.] Ringed. R. 9, Wt. 76.

312

Mesh-hed, 1161.

Obv. similar to (311).

Rev.

ضا
 يا على بن اسی لر
 —————
 ضر مشهد
 ۱۱۶۱

PL. VIII. A. 3, Wt. 175.5

ŞAFAVIS (maternally).

(XII.)—SULAIMÁN II.

A.H. 1163 = A.D. 1749-50.

DISTICHS.

زد از لطف حق سكهء كامرانى
شه عدل گشته سليمان ثانى

وارث ملك شد سليمان بن سادات شاه
بر فروزد روى (?) زمى چون طلوع مهر وماه

SILVER.

313

Mázendarán, 1163.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله على و

لى الله

Rev.

[ز] د از لط[ف] حق سكه ك[ا] مرانى

سه عدل گشته سليمان ثانى^{۱۱۶۳}

ضر مازندر[ا] ن

314

Kazvín ? date obliterated.

Obv. Area as (313).

Margin, علی حسن حسین علی محمد
 محمد

Rev. [ب] و [ف] روز [د] ر [وی] زمی چون طلوع مهر [وماه] ین ؟

..

[و] ارث ملک شد سلیمان بن ساد [ا] شا [ه] . . .

.

Pl. VIII. Ringed. R '85, Wt. 69.2

EFSHÁRIS.

IV.—SHÁH RUKH.

Third Reign.

A.H. 1168—1210=A.D. 1755—1796.

DISTICHS.

سکه زد در جهان بحکم خدا
شاهرخ کلب آستان رضا

سکه زد از سَعِي نادر ثانی صاحبقران
کلب سلطان خراسان شاهرخ [شاه] جهان

SILVER.

315

Tiflis, 1170.

Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله على و

لى الله

Margin, حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على محمد

(sic) حسن محمد

Rev.

بج [زد] سكه [د] ر جهان خد[ا] كم
 شاه رخ استان رضا
 كلس
 ضر تفليس^{۱۱}
 ب

Pl. IX. *Æ* 3, Wt. 71·5

316

Mesh-hed, 1195.

Obv.

سلطان خراسان [شا] هرخ [شاه] جهان
 كلس
 سكه [زد] از سعی نادر ثانی صاحبه[را] ن
 ۱۱۹۵

Rev., in border of many foils,

مقدس
 ب
 مشهد
 ضر

Countermark on rev. رایج^۸ ۱۱Pl. IX. *Æ* 1, Wt. 170·4

317

Mesh-hed, date wanting.

Similar; countermark on rev. رایج

Pierced. *Æ* 55, Wt. 17·2

ŞAFAVIS (maternally).

(XIII.)—ISMA'ÎL (II).

A.H. 1163—1169=A.D. 1750—1756.

- A. Under tutelage of 'Alî Merdân Khân, A.H. 1163 =
A.D. 1750.
- B. Under tutelage of Kerîm Khân, A.H. 1165=A.D. 1752.
- C. Under tutelage of Muḥammad Ḥasan Khân, A.H. 1165—
1169=A.D. 1752—1756.

SILVER.

- A. Under tutelage of 'Alî Merdân Khân.

318

Işfahân, 1163.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله
محمد
رسول الله علم و
لى الله

Rev.

شاه ولا
يست
بنده اسمعيل
ضر [اصف]هان

C. Under tutelage of Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán.

319

Resht, 1166.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله علم و

لى الله

Rev.

شاه ولا

يـ

بنده اسمعيل رشت

يـ

ضر ١١٦٦

Æ '95, Wt. 172.3

320

Mázendarán, 1166.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

شاه ولا

يـ

١١٦٦

بنده اسمعيل ن

يـ

ضر مازندرا

Pl. IX. Æ '95, Wt. 177.8

321

Mázendarán, 1167.

Obv. similar to (320).

Rev.

شاه ولا

 ی

بنده اسمعیل مازندران

ضر ۱۱۶۷

Æ 95, Wt. 172.5

322

Same mint and date.

Similar; but ۱۱۶۷

Æ 1, Wt. 170.7

ZANDS.

I.—KERÍM KHÁN.

A.H. 1163—1193=A.D. 1750—1779.

With title of Imám Muḥammad el-Mahdí.

DISTICHS.

تا زرو سیم در جهان باشد
 سکهء صاحب الزمان باشد
 شد آفتاب و ماه زرو سیم در جهان
 از سکهء امام بحق صاحب الزمان

INVOCATIONS.

یا کریم
 یا صاحب الزمان

A. Period of divided rule, A.H. 1163—1172=A.D. 1750—1759.

For coins of Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán Kájár see below, p. 127
 and Ázád Khán Afghan, p. 130.

GOLD.

323

Isfahán, 1167.

Obv.

تا زرو سیم در جهان باشد
 سکه صا الزمان باشد

Rev., within border of many foils,

صفهان
 دار السلطنة
 ضرب ۱۱۶۷

324

Isfahán, 1169.

Obv

شد افتا و ماه

زرو سیم در جهان از سکه

امام بحق صا الزمان

Rev. similar to (323); four fleurons outside border, date ۱۱۶۹

PL. IX. A' 95, Wt. 168.8

325

Army (جلو) mint, 1172.

Obv.

شد افتا و ماه

زرو سیم در جهان جلو از سکه امام

بحق صا الزمان

Rev., within elongated quatrefoil, fleuron above and below,

جلو

۱۱۷۲

ب

ضر

PL. IX. A' 95, Wt. 169.4

SILVER.

326

Kazvín, 1167.

Obv. Area

لا اله الا لله
 محمد
 لله
 نبي ا على ولي الله

على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على
 محمد على حسن محمد

Rev. similar to (323); but

ضر قزوین ۱۱۶۷

PL. IX. R. '95, Wt. 70·4

327

Same mint and date.

Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله
 محمد
 لله
 رسول ا على ولي الله

Margin as (326); but Imáms' names enclosed in four borders.

Rev. similar to (326), order of words and letters varied; date ۱۱۶۷

R. '95, Wt. 70·3

B. Period of sole rule, A.H. 1172—1193 = A.D. 1759—1779.

GOLD.

328, 328a

Shíráz, 1176.

Obv. similar to (325) ; but **كریم** in place of **جلو**

Rev., within pattern formed of two squares, one superimposed diagonally on the other

هو
دار شیراز
العلم^{۱۱}
ضرب^{۷۶}

PL. IX. *AV* 85, Wt. 169.8
(Same die.) *AV* 95, Wt. 169.5

(**كریم** on obv. and **هو** on rev. seem to represent the phrase
See Introd. § Inscriptions ; **۱۱** of
العلم in ligature.)

329

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar, but no additional word.

Rev. within similar border, surrounded by fleurons,

دار شیراز
العلم^{۷۶}
ضرب
۱۱

AV 9, Wt. 169.7

330

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar.

Rev., within border of many foils,

دار شیراز
العلم
ضرب^{۱۱۷}

AV 9, Wt. 170.3

(**۱** of **شیراز** united with extremity of **ب** of **ضرب**).

331

Tabríz, 1185.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله علم و

لى الله

Rev

يا كريم

تبريز

دار

ب

سلطنة ا

ضر

١١٨٥

(يا كريم in leaf-border, date outside circle).

Pierced. A 9, Wt. 40.4

332

Same mint and date.

Similar, varied in points; two fleurons outside obv. border, one
at each side.

Twice pierced and ringed. A 85, Wt. 41

333

Tabríz, 1187.

Similar to (331), varied in points; date ١١٨٧

Ringed. A 85, Wt. 42.9

334

Yazd, 1187.

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev., within flower of eight petals,

یا کریم
دار یزد
العباده
ضرب^{۱۱۸۷}

(یزد forms pattern enclosing دار and العباده)

Pl. IX. *AV* '9, Wt. 40'9

335

Similar ; obv. same die, rev. flower varied.

[I.O.C.] *Ringed*. *AV* '85, Wt. 41'5

336

Khoi, 1189.

Obv. similar to (331) ; ل of الله, ل of رسول and of ولی all
united in one stroke.

Rev.

یا کریم
خو
ضرب^{۱۱۸۹}

(یا کریم in leaf-border.)

AV '9, Wt. 41'8

337

El-Başreh, 1190.

Obv. similar (to 331).

Rev.

یا کر (sic)
 لبصر
 البلاد
 ضر فی امر
 ب
 ۱۱۹۰

PL. IX. A' 75, Wt. 84

(یا کر [یم] in border springing from circle.)

338

Resht, 1190.

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev., within broad quatrefoil,

یا کریم
 شت
 ضر دار المرز و
 ب
 ۱۱۰۰

(یا کریم and ۱۱۰۰ within ornamented borders springing from pattern.)

PL. IX. A' 7, Wt. 79.9

339

Obv. similar, varied; rev. same die.

A' 7, Wt. 84.6

340

Yazd, 1190.

Similar to (334); but rev. enclosed in arabesque pointed oval,
 late ۱۱۰۰ at foot.

[I.O.C.] A' 8, Wt. 41.4

341

Khoï, 1192.

Obv. similar to (329); م of سیم united with ل of الزمان

Rev.

یا کریم
 ضرب خوی
 ب
 ۱۱۹۲

(یا کریم in leaf-shaped border.)

Pl. IX. A' 7, Wt. 42.3

342

Yazd, 1192.

Similar to (340); but rev. enclosed in eightfoil, date in lowest
 leaf, ۱۱۹۲

A' 9, Wt. 42.5

343

Same mint and date.

Similar to (340); but rev. varied in border, یا کریم omitted,
 pattern of العبادہ varied, and date ضرب^{۱۱۹۲}

[I.O.C.] A' 9, Wt. 41.2

SILVER.

344

Mázendarán, 1173.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله
 محمد
 رسول الله على و
 لى الله

Rev.

شد افتا و ماه زر و سیم در

—————

جهان از سکه امام بحق صا الزمان

—————

ضر مازندرا

ب

Pl. X. R. 95, Wt. 175.

345

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

شد افتا و ماه زر [و] سیم در

—————

جهان از سکه امام بحق صا الزمان

—————

ضر مازندران

ب

R. 9, Wt. 174.4

346

Mázendarán, no date.

Similar; order of words on rev. varied and without date.

R. 95, Wt. 173.6

Q

347

Shíráz, 1174.

Obv.

شد افتا و م [اه]

زرو سیم در جهان از سکه امام

[بحق] صا [ا] لزمان

Rev.

شیراز

لعلم

دارا

ب

ضر ۱۱۷۴

Twice pierced and ringed. R '85, Wt 70.2

348

Káshán, 1174.

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev., within ornamented lozenge,

دار المومنین

ضر ۱۱۷۴

كاشان

R '8, Wt. 70.2

349

Mázendarán, 1175.

Obv. similar to (344); but date ^{۱۱۷۵} محمد; rev., die of 1173
same as (345).

[I.O.C.] R 1.1, Wt. 177.5

350

Shíráz, 1176.

Obv. similar to (347); varied in arrangement of words.

Rev.

دار شیراز
 —————
 عالمگیر
 ضر

Pl. X. R 95, Wt. 71·5

351

Same mint and date.

Similar; varied in ornaments.

Pierced. R 9, Wt. 66·

352

Same mint and date.

Similar; varied in ornaments.

R 85, Wt. 17·6

353

Army-mint (Zarráb-khána-i-rikáb) 1176.

Obv. similar to (331).

Rev.

یا کریم
 ضرابخانه
 ضرب
 مبارکه رکا
 —————
 ۱۱۷۶
 سنة

Pl. X. R 75, Wt. 70·1

354

Shíráz, 1177.

Similar to (350); varied in ornaments; date ۱۱۷۷

[I. O. C.] R 1, Wt. 67·5

354a

Resht, year 16, 1178(?).

Obv. similar to (331); rev. similar to (338), but in lower border, 11

R '9, Wt. 47.2

355

Isfahán, 1179.

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev., within border of many foils, elongated above and below,

یا کریم
صفهان
دار السلطنة
ضرب
۱۱۷۹

R 8, Wt. 66.8

356

Tabríz, 1179.

Obv. similar to (329).

Rev.

دار تبریز
لسلطنة
ب
ضرب
۱۱۷

(ن of تبریز in form of ر)

R '85, Wt. 70.7

357

Teherán, 1179.

Obv. as (324).

Rev., within pear-shaped border,

یا کریم
طهران
ب
ضرب
۱۱

R '75, Wt. 70.4

358

Yazd, 1179.

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev., within foliate pear-shaped border,

یا کریم
یزد ه
دار العباد
ضرب ۷۹

Pierced. \bar{A} 85, Wt. 69.8

359

Tabríz, 1181.

Obv. similar to (329).

Rev. similar to (331), but **یا کریم** illegible; date in field, **ضرب ۸۱**,
and border of quatrefoils.

 \bar{A} 85, Wt. 70.7

360

Resht, 1181.

Obv.

شد افتا و ماه

زرو سیم در جهان از سکه

امام بحق صا الزمان

Rev. similar to (338); date ۱۱۸۱

Pierced. \bar{A} 9, Wt. 70.8

361

Shiráz, 1181.

Similar to (350); but rev. at foot, ۱۱ ۸۱ and border of quatre-foils, having **یا کریم** interlaced within border above.

[I.O.C.] R 95, Wt. 69.9

362

Teherán, 1181.

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev., within border of many foils, with leaf-border above and below,

یا کریم
طهران
ضرب
۱۱۸۱

(**یا کریم** interlaced, **طهران** enclosed in two loops.)

Pl. X. R 8, Wt. 70.7

363

Yazd, 1181.

Obv. similar to (324); rev. similar to (334), enclosed in border of many foils, elongated above; **یا کریم** interlaced; date ۱۱۸۱

Pl. X. R 85, Wt. 70.8

364

Tabríz, 1182.

Similar to (359); but rev. **یا کریم** legible in border above;

date, **ضرب**
۸۲

R 1, Wt. 70.4

365

Tiflis, 1182 ?

Obv.

شدا فتا و ماه زار و سیم

در جهان از سکه امام بحق [صا] الز[مان]

[ح]

[ضرب] تفلیس

Rev.

یا کریم
۱۱ ۸۲ (?)

(interlaced ; unit of date obscure.)

R 75, Wt. 70

366

Tiflis, 1182.

Obv.

الحمد لله

ر لمین

العا

Rev., within ornamented border, surrounded by dots,

[یا کریم] in border above,

تفلیس

۱۱ ۸۲

ضرب

R 75, Wt. 46.4

367

Same mint and date.

Obv., within ornamented border,

یا کریم

Rev.

تفلیس

ضرب
۸۲

(interlaced.)

Pierced. R 6, Wt. 22.4

368

Tiflis, 1182.

Similar to (367); but rev. ضرب
۸۲

Pierced. R 6, Wt. 13.4

369

Ganja, 1182.

Obv. similar to (329).

Rev. Area

یا کریم
گنجہ
ب
ضر

لا اله الا الله محمد [ر] سول الله على ولى الله

Pierced. R 1, Wt. 53.1

370

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar, varied in ornaments.

Rev., within ornamented border,

یا کریم
۱۱۸۲
گنجہ
ب
ضر

(يا کریم interlaced in a border.)

R 1, Wt. 57.5

371

Nakhchuván, 1182.

Obv. similar, varied in ornaments.

Rev., within border of quatrefoils,

نخجوان
ب
ضر
۸۲

(ن of نخجوان in form of ر. Border above obliterated.)

R 1, Wt. 70.5

372

Tabríz, 1183.

Similar to (364); but date ۱۱ ض ۳

Pierced. R 1'05, Wt. 68

373

Tifís, 1183.

Similar to (366), date ۱۱ ۸ ۳ ض

Pl. X. R '8, Wt. 47

374

Nakhchuván, 1183.

Similar to (371); but date,


Pl. X. R 1'05, Wt. 70·7

375

Tabríz, 1184.

Similar to (381), date ۱۱ ۸ ۴

Pierced. R '9, Wt. 17·7

376

Tifís, 1184.

Similar to (366), date ۱۱ ۸ ۴ ض

R '8, Wt. 42·6

377

Ganja, 1184.

Similar to (370), date ۱۱ ۸ ۴

Pierced and broken. R 1'05, Wt 51·3

378

Tabríz, 1187.

Similar to (375), date ۱۱ ۸ ۷

R '9, Wt. 17·8

R

379

Tabríz, 1188.

Similar to (378), date ۱۱۸۸

R. 9, Wt. 17.4

380

Kermán, 1188.

Obv. similar to (324), [۱] امام بحق (Die of previous year.)

۱۱۸۷

Rev.

یا کریم

دار الامام کرمان

ضر

۱۱۸۸

م of امام, and ن of کرمان in form of ر, ك in form of ل

R. 9, Wt. 142.

381

Tiflis, 1189.

Obv. (interlaced),

یا کریم

Rev.

تفلیس

ضر

۱۱۸۹

ب

Pl. X. R. 65, Wt. 25.2

382

Shamákhí, 1189.

Obv., within border of rays,

یا صا الزمان

ح

س س

Rev., within leaf-border, with smaller border beneath,

شماخ

۱۱۸۹

ص

R. 8, Wt. 48.3

383

Kermán, 1189.

Similar to (380); obv. same die of 1187, rev. date 1189

Pl. X. \mathcal{R} 9, Wt. 141.7

384

Ganja, 1189.

Obv. similar to (370).

Rev., within ornamented border,

یا کریم
گنجہ
ب
ضرب ۱۱۸۹

Ringed. \mathcal{R} 1, Wt. 50.2

385

Same mint and date.

Similar; obv. same die, rev. varied in ornaments; countermark

on obverse, رایج

 \mathcal{R} 1, Wt. 47.1

386

Same mint and date.

Obv., within quatrefoil,

الزمان
حب
یا صا

Countermark رایج

Rev., in quatrefoil, within ornamented border,

یا کریم
گنجہ
ضرب
۱۱۸۹

 \mathcal{R} 95, Wt. 47.6

387

Mint obliterated, 118x?

Obv. ش[د] ا[ا] فثا و ماه زر و سیم
دو ج[ه]ان از [سکه] امام بحق الز[ما]ن
[حم]

.....

Rev.

[ا] لله یم
 ک
 [م] لک
 خلد یا

Æ 8, Wt. 70.7

388

Similar; varied in ornaments.

Æ 8, Wt. 68.1

389

El-Başreh, 1190?

Obv. similar to (337).

Rev. (date outside circle), یا کریم
 بصو
 د ه
امر البیلا ف
ضر
 ۱۱۱

یا کریم in leaf-border, date outside circle.

Æ 9, Wt. 71.

390

Tiflis, 1190.

Similar to (366); but rev. within circle, around which
 ornamented border; and at foot ۱۱ ۹۰

Æ 85, Wt. 71.

391

Same mint and date.

Similar to (366) ; but date at foot ۱۱۹.

Æ 75, Wt. 46.1

392

Same mint and date.

Similar; but date ۱۱۹ ضر

Æ 75, Wt. 46.8

393

Same mint and date.

Similar; but date ۱۱۹ ضر

Æ 75, Wt. 47.5

394

Shamákhí, 1190.

Obv., in border of many foils, within wreath,

—
 يا صا الزما
 حـ

Rev., within border of many foils; above, fleuron, around, three pellets,

شماخ
 ضر ۱
 بـ

Pierced. Æ 79, Wt. 48.6

395

Ganja, 1190.

Obv. similar to (386).

Rev., within quatrefoil, ۱۱۹.

گنجه يا كويم
 —
 ضر

Æ 95, Wt. 44.1

396

Same mint and date.

Similar; date ۱۱۹+

Æ 1, Wt. 47.1

397

Ganja, 1190.

Similar to (396); obv. same die, rev. countermark راج

Æ 9, Wt. 46.6

398

Same mint and date.

Similar; obv. same die, rev. same countermark, date ۱۱۹

Æ 9, Wt. 47

399

Same mint and date.

Similar; date ۱۱۰۹

Pierced. Æ 1, Wt. 47.7

400

Shamákhi, 1191.

Similar to (394); but obv. inner border plain; rev. no fleuron or pellets, date

۱۱۹۱
ضرب

Pierced. Æ 9, Wt. 42.7

401

Ganja, 1191?

Similar to (395); but date ۱۲۱۱, and countermark راج

Pierced. Æ 105, Wt. 40.6

402

Ganja, 1192.

Similar obv. and rev.; around, four pellets; obv. same countermark; rev. date ۱۱۹۲

Pl. X. Æ 1, Wt. 46.7

403

Shamákhi, 1192x.

Similar to (394); but obv. in circle, within wreath.

Rev., no pellets; date, ضرب ۱۱۹۱

Pierced. Æ 1, Wt. 44.7

KÁJÁRS.

I.—MUHAMMAD HASAN KHÁN.

A.H. 1163—1172=A.D. 1750—1759.

With name of Imám 'Ali-er-Rizá.

DISTICH.

بزر سكه از ميهنت زد قضا
بنام على بن موسى الرضا

GOLD.

404

Isfahán, 1169.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله
محمد
رسول الله على و
لى الله

Rev.

بزر سكه از زد قضا
ميهنت
بنام على بن موسى الرضا
ضر صفهان
١١ ٤١

PL. XI. A' '95, Wt. 170.1

405

Same mint and date.

Similar; obv. varied in points; rev., same die.

A' '9, Wt. 168.6

406

Tabríz, 1170.

Similar to (404); but obv., fleuron on either side, rev. ends

ضر تبریز^{11v}Pl. XI. Pierced. *A* 75, Wt. 42·6

407

Yazd, 1170.

Similar to (404); but rev. ends

ضر یزد^{11v}Pl. XI. *A* 95, Wt. 169·7

408

Isfahán, 1171.

Similar to (404); but obv., fleuron above, rev. ends

ضر صفهان
11v11*A* 9, Wt. 169·3

SILVER.

409

Tabríz, 1170.

Similar to 404; but rev. ends

[ضر] تبریز^{11v}*A* 9, Wt. 177·6

410

Resht, 1170.

Similar; but rev. ends

^{11v}بنام علی ابن موسی الرضا

[ر]شت

A 1, Wt. 176·6

411

Mázendarán, 1170.

Similar to (404); but rev. ضرب $\text{بنام علی بن موسیٰ الرضا}$ forms one line.

PL. XI. \mathcal{R} 1'15, Wt. 179.8

412

Same mint and date.

Similar, varied.

\mathcal{R} 9, Wt. 176.2

413

Mázendarán, 1171.

Similar; but rev. date $\text{بنام علی بن موسیٰ الرضا}$

\mathcal{R} 1'05, Wt. 175.2

414

Similar, varied.

[I.O.C.] \mathcal{R} 9, Wt. 177.

415

Asterábád, date wanting.*

Obv. similar to rev. of (404), without mint.

Rev., within ornamented lozenge,

دیا
استرا
دار المومنین
ف
ضر

Pierced and ringed. \mathcal{R} 8, Wt. 68.4

* This coin may be of Ağa Muhammad Khán during his period of divided rule; see p. 144.

AFGHÁN.

ÁZÁD KHÁN.

A.H. 1166—1169=A.D. 1753—1756.

*With name of Azád Khán and title of Imám Muḥammad
el-Mahdí.*

DISTICH.

تا كه آزاد در جهان باشد
سكهء صاحب الزمان باشد

SILVER.

416

Tabríz, 1168.

Obv., within border of many foils, pointed above and below,

لله

لا اله الا ا

محمد

رسول الله

Rev.

[تا] كه آزاد در جهان باشد

ح

سكه صا الزمان باشد

ضرر

تبریز ۱۱۶۸

KHÂN OF GANJA.

With name of Nâdir Shâh.

SILVER.

417

Ganja, 1176.

Obv., within border of many foils,

نادر

السلطان

ن

Rev., as obv.,

ع ۱۱۷

گنجہ

ضرب

PL. XI. ♂ 85, Wt. 70.2

418

Ganja, 1177.

Similar; but rev.,

۱۱۷۷

گنجہ

ب

ض

Pierced. ♂ 65, Wt. 17.2

419

Ganja, 1178.

Similar; date ۱۱۷۸

♂ 75, Wt. 71.5

420

Ganja, 1187.

Similar, ۱۱۸۷

Twice pierced. ♂ 75, Wt. 69.9

421

Ganja, 1188.

Similar, ۱۱۸۸

PL. XL ♂ 8, Wt. 67.7

ZANDS.

II.—ABU-L-FAT-Ḥ KHÁN.

A.H. 1193=A.D. 1779.

With title of Imám Muḥammad el-Mahdí.

DISTICH.

شد آفتاب و ماه زرو سیم در جهان
از سکهء امام بحق صاحب الزمان

A. Abu-l-Fat-Ḥ Khán with Muḥammad 'Alí Khán as colleague,

A.H. 1193=A.D. 1779.

(No coins.)

B. Abu-l-Fat-Ḥ Khán alone, A.H. 1193=A.D. 1779.

GOLD.

422

Yazd, 1193.

Obv.

شد افتاب و ماه

زرو سیم در جهان از سکه

[امام] بحق صاحب الزمان

Rev. within border of many foils, pointed above and below,

ابو الفتح

دار یزد

العباده

ضرب ۱۱۹۳

(یزد دار forms pattern enclosing العباده)

III.—ŞÁDIK KHÁN.

A.H. 1193—1196=A.D. 1779—1782.

With title of Imám Muḥammad el-Mahdí.

DISTICH.

شد آفتاب و ماه زر و سیم در جهان
از سكه امام بحق صاحب الزمان

INVOCATION,

یا کریم

GOLD.

423

Yazd, 1194.

Obv.

شد افتا و ماه

—————

[زر] و سیم در جهان از سكه

—————

امام بحق صا الزمان

Rev., within border of many foils, pointed above and below,

یا کریم

دار یزد

العباده

ضرب ۴۰۰

(یزد and دار forms pattern enclosing العباده)

424

Shíráz, 1195.

Obv.

شد افتا و ماه

~~~~~

زر و سیم در جهان از سکه امام

~~~~~

بحق صا الزمان

Rev.

یا کریم

شیراز

دار العلم

ضرب

۱۱۹۵

(یا کریم in leaf-border.)

Pl. XII. *N* 85, Wt. 161.4

SILVER.

425

Tabríz, 1194.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله على و

لى الله

Rev.

یا کریم

تبریز

دار

~~~~~

لسلطنة

ضرب

۱۱۹۴

(یا کریم in leaf-border ; date outside circle.)

Æ 1.05, Wt. 18.3



426

Shíráz, 1194.

Similar to (424); obv. same die; rev. date 1194

Pl. XII. R '85, Wt. 174.5

427

Tabríz, 1195.

Similar to (425); but rev. date 1190

Pl. XII. R '95, Wt. 18.

428

Khoi, 1195.

Obv. similar to (424).

Rev.

خوی  
 ضرب  
 ۱۱۹۵

R '95, Wt. 169.4

429

Shíráz, 1195.

Obv. similar.

Rev. similar to (424); ضرب  
 ۱۱۹۵

R '85, Wt. 178.6

~~~~~

IV.—'ALÍ MURÁD KHÁN.

A.H. 1193—1199=A.D. 1779—1785.

With title of Imám Muḥammad el-Mahdí.

DISTICH.

شد آفتاب و ماه زرو سیم در جهان
از سکهء امام بحق صاحب الزمان

INVOCATION.

یا علی

G O L D.

430

Shíráz, 1197.

Obv.

لله

لا اله الا ا

محمد

رسول الله علی و الی لله

Rev.

یا علی

شیراز

دار العلم

ضرب

۱۱ ۹۷

(یا علی in leaf-border.)

431

Yazd, 1197.

Obv.

شد افتا و ماه

زر و سیم در جهان از سکه

امام بحق صا الزمان

Rev., within border of many foils, pointed above and below,

یا علی

دار یزد

العباده

ضرب^{۱۱۶۷}

یزد and دار forms pattern enclosing العباده

Pl. XII. A⁷ '85, Wt. 42.4

432

Shiráz, 1198.

Obv.

لله

لا اله الا اللهمحمد رسول الله

والله

Rev. similar to (430); but date ۱۱۹۸ in border at foot; fleuron on each side.

A⁷ '85, Wt. 170.2

T

433

Káshán, 1193.

Obv.

شد افتا و ماه

—————

زر و سیر در جهان از سکه امام

—————

بحق صا الزمان

Rev.

یا علی

منین

دار لمو کاشان ا

ب

ضر

119A

Margin enclosed in four arches.

Pl. XII. A' 95, Wt. 42.4

434

Káshán, date obliterated.

Obv. similar to (431).

Rev., within border of many foils,

یا علی

کاشان

دار المومنین

ضرب

(یا علی in leaf-border.)

Pierced. A' 8, Wt. 41.3

SILVER.

435

Iṣfahán, 1198.

Obv. similar to (433); but † for †

Rev.

يا على
صفهان
دار السلطنة
ضرب
١١٩٨
سنة

(يا على in border; date in field below.)

PL. XII. ♂ 95, Wt. 178.4

436

Shíráz, 1198.

Obv. similar to (433).

Rev. similar to (430); but date below, in border, 1198; on either side, fleuron.

♂ 9, Wt. 177.4

437

Same; same die.

[I.O.C.] ♂ 9, Wt. 176.5

V.—JAA'FAR KHÂN.

A.H. 1199—1203=A.D. 1785—1789.

INVOCATION.

يا امام جعفر الصادق

G O L D.

438

Shíráz, 1201.

Obv.

دق

ل ص ا

ج ع ف ر

ا يا مام ا

Rev. in circle, around which four fleurons,

شیراز

دار العلم

ضرب

۱۲ ۰۱

Pl. XII. A' 1', Wt. 170

439

Shíráz, 1202.

Similar; rev. date ضرب
۱۲ ۲

A' 1', Wt. 168

S I L V E R.

440

Işfahán, 1199.

Obv.

لصادق

ج ع ف ر

يا امام ا

Rev.

صفهان
دار السلطنة
١١٩٩
ضرب

Æ '8, Wt. 177

441

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar; varied.

Rev.

صفهان
دار السلطنة
١٩٩
ضرب

Pl. XII. [I.O.C.] Æ '85, Wt. 174.9

442

Shíráz, 1199.

Obv. similar to (440).

Rev. similar to (438); date ضرب; fleurons above and below.

١١٩٩

Æ '9, Wt. 179.7

443

Same mint and date.

Similar; but date on obv. at base ١١٩٩; none on rev.;
above, fleuron.

[I.O.C.] Æ '85, Wt. 178.7

444

Shíráz, 1202.

Similar to (438); but rev. ضرب; below, in margin, س;

١٢٢٠

around, four pellets.

Æ 1', Wt. 172.4

VI.—LUṬF-ʿALÍ KHÁN.

A. H. 1203—1209=A. D. 1789—1794.

DISTICH.

گشت زده سکه بر زر
 لطفعلی بن جعفر

G O L D.

445

Kermán, 1208.

Obv.

ز لطفعلی
 د بن جعفر
 ۱۲۸۰
 گشت
 سکه بر زر

Rev.

لطفعلی
 مان گرومان
 ضر دارالا
 ۱۲۸

(Lutf-ʿAlí in leaf-border.)

Pl. XII. A' 85, Wt. 30.6

K Á J Á R S.

II.—AḲA MUḤAMMAD KHÁN.

A.H. 1193—1211=A.D. 1779—1797.

DISTICHS.

With name of Imám 'Alí-er-Riḡh.

بزر سكه از ميمنت زد قضا
بنام على ابن موسى الرضا

With title of Imám Muḥammad-el-Mahdí.

تا زرو سيمر در جهان باشد
سكهء صاحب الزمان باشد
تا زرو سيمر را نشان باشد
سكهء صاحب الزمان باشد
هر زرو سيمر تا نشان باشد
سكهء صاحب الزمان باشد

شد آفتاب و ماه زرو سيمر در جهان
از سكهء امام بحق صاحب الزمان

INVOCATION.

يا محمد

A. Period of divided rule, A.H. 1193—1209=A.D. 1779—1794.

For coins of the contemporary Zand Kháns see above, -
p. 132 seqq.

SILVER.

446

Isfahán, 1199.

Obv. بزر سكه از زد قضا
میهن
بنام علی ابن موسی الرضا

Rev. صفهان
دار السلطنة
ضرب

Pl. XIII. R. '95, Wt. 170.5

B. Period of sole rule, A.H. 1209—1211=A.D. 1794—1797.

G O L D.

447

Káshán, 2 Rejeb, 1209.

Obv. تا زو و سیمرا نشان با
شد
سكه صا الزمان
ج
باشد

Rev., within octagon, having four arched compartments
springing from it, containing invocation and date,

یا محمد
كاشان
ضرب
سنه

Pl. XIII. A. '65, Wt. 62.3

SILVER.

448

Shíráz, 1209.

Olv.

تا زر و سیم
 —————
 در جهان با سکه صا
 —————
 الزمان باشد

Rev. within border of many foils, having four leaf-borders
 springing from it, containing invocation and dates,

یا محمد
 شیراز
 دار العلم
 ضرب
 ۱۲۰۹

Pl. XIII. \mathcal{R} 95, Wt. 177.8

449, 450

Same mint and date.

Obverses same die, reverses varied in ornaments.

 \mathcal{R} 95, Wt. 171.5 \mathcal{R} 95, Wt. 177.6

U

451

Khoī, 1210.

Obv.

الله

لا اله الا علىمحمد رسول الله

و الله

Rev., within ornamented lozenge,

يا محمد

خو ۱۲۱۰

ضر

Pl. XIII. R 95, Wt. 193.9

452

Resht, 1211.

Obv.

شد [ا]فتا [و ماه]

زر و سیر در جهان از س [که امام]

بحق [ص]ا الزمان

Rev., within border of dots surrounded by cusps, in the upper
and lower of which, invocation and date,

[يا محمد]

ش

[دا] ر المروز

ضر

۱۲۱۱

(الزمان of ل united with سیر of م)

Pl. XIII. R 85, Wt. 190.5

453

Same mint and date.

Obv. varied in ornaments; rev. same die.

Æ 85, Wt. 182.8

454

Isfahán, date wanting.

Obv.

بر زرو سیرتا نشا
 شد
 با ن صا سكه الز
 حـ
 [با] مان شد

Rev., within border of foils,

یا محمد
 صفهان
 دار لسلطنه
 ضرب

(ا serves for دار and ا)

PL. XIII. Æ (base) 75, Wt. 182.4

455

Same: same die.

Æ (base) 75, Wt. 166.0

III.-FET-H-'ALÍ (BÁBÁ KHÁN).

A.H. 1211—1250=A.D. 1797—1834.

MOTTOES.

الملك لله

العزة لله

A. Period before Proclamation, A.H. 1211—1212=A.D. 1797—
1798, as Sultán.

BÁBÁ KHÁN.

SILVER.

456

Shíráz, 1212.

Obv.

لملك لله

ا

ن بابا ن

السلطا

Rev., within double border, around which, four fleurons alternating with pyramids of dots,

شیراز

دار العلم

ضرب

۱۲ ۱۲

(Date outside borders.)

457

Teherán, [1212.*]

Obv.

لله

لا اله الا اللهمحمد رسول الله

و الله

Rev., within double border, around which, four pyramids of dots
alternating with fleurons,

سلطان بابا

ا خا

ن ن ن

ضو طهرا

PL. XIII. R 1'1, Wt. 174'7

* See Introduction, § Chronology.

FET-H-'ALÍ SHÁH.

B. Period after Proclamation, A.H. 1212—1250=A.D. 1797—
1834.

GOLD.

458

Isfahán, 1213.

Obv.

قاجار
شاه فتاح
السلطان
١٢١٣

Rev., within ornamented octagonal border,

الله
العزة
صفهان
ضردار
سلطنته
ب

(One l superfluous, l. 4.)

PL. XIII. A' '85, Wt. 95.1

459

Lahján, 1213.

Obv. as (458).

Rev., within circle, arched above,

الله
العزة
لاهیجان
ب
ضردار

A' '85, Wt. 94.

460

Yazd, 1214.

Obv. similar to (458), with same date, ۲۱۳, 1213 (die of previous year).

Rev., within ornamented octagonal border,

الله
العزة
يزد ر
ده د
العباد
ضرب
۱۲۱۴

(i.e. ضرب دار العباده يزد)

AV '9, Wt. 94.9

461

Işfahán, date obliterated.

Obv. similar to (458).

Rev. inscription similar to (458) without superfluous !: plain border, upper part of circle arched.

AV '8, Wt. 91.4

462

Teherán, date obliterated.

Obv. similar to (458), but date not legible.

Rev.

الله
العزة
دار طهران
سلطنه ا
ضرب

(الله العزة in leaf-border.)

AV '85, Wt. 95.4

463

Tabríz, 1220.

Obv.

شاه قاجار
فتحعلی
 السلطان السلطان
 ن بن ن

Rev.

دار السلطنة

 ضر تبریز
 سنة ١٢٢٠

N 7, Wt. 36.9

464

Isfahán, 1222.

Obv.

شاه قاجار
فتحعلی
 السلطان لسلطان
 ن بن ن

(On either side, scroll.)

Rev.

صفهان
 السلطنة
 ضر دار

 ١٢٢٢ ٢

(Around, four scrolls.)

N 1*, Wt. 70.2

465

Tabríz, 1224.

Obv. similar to (464); no scrolls.

Rev. as (463); date ^{1 22 10}سنةA^v 75, Wt. 34.9

466

Tabríz, 1225.

Similar; date ^{1 22 5}سنةA^v 7, Wt. 42.1

467

Káshán, 1227.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev.

كاشان
دار المومنين
ضرب
۱۲۲۷

A^v 18, Wt. 54.8

468

Isfahán, 1228.

Similar to (464), but obv.

السلطان
ن بن ن

Rev., Scroll above only; date ۱۲۲۸

A^v 95, Wt. 74.2

469

Tabríz, 1228.

Similar to (463), but rev. ^{۱۲ ۲۸}سنة

A' 7, Wt. 37.3

470

Shíráz, 1228.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev.

شیراز
لعل
دار ا
ضرب
۱۲۲۸

Above, scroll.

A' 9, Wt. 73.5

471

Khoi, 1232.

Obv. similar to (467).

Rev., within border, surrounded by eight fleurons,

—
ضرب
خوی
سنة ۱۲۳۲

A' 85, Wt. 70.4

472

Khoi, 1234.

Similar, date ۱۲۳۴

A' 95, Wt. 70.5

473

Kermánsháhán, 1234.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

ن ن
ش هـ
دار الدولة كرما
—————
۱ ۲۳۴
ضر سنة

A' 95, Wt. 71.5

474

Yazd, 1234.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

يزد
العبا
ضر دار دة
—————
۱ ۲ ۳ ۴

Around, four scrolls.

A' 105, Wt. 70.8

475

Tabríz, 1236.

Similar to (465), but ^{۱۲۳}سنة

A' 9, Wt. 70.9

476

Zenján, 1236.

Obv. The Sháh crowned and armed with lance and sabre, on horse at full gallop l. ; behind, in arabesque border,

شاه

فتحعلی

سلطان

beneath, laurel-branches.

Rev.

زنجان

دار السعاده

ضرب

۱۲۳۶

PL. XIII. A' 9, Wt. 70·7

477

Zenján, 1239.

Obv. Similar type r., Sháh armed with lance ; behind, in arabesque border,

شاه

فتحعلی

السلطان

ن

Rev. similar ; date ۱۲۳۶

PL. XIV. A' 1·2, Wt. 211·8

478

Teherán, 1242.

Obv.

شہ
سکہ فتحعلی
 خسرو صاحبقران

Rev.

طهران
 لخلافه
 ضر دار ا
 —————
 ۱۲۴۲

A⁷ '85, Wt. 70.6

479

Tabriz, 1244.

Obv. similar ; arrangement of words varied.

Rev. similar to (463), but ^{۱۲ ۴ ۴}سنة
 Pl. XIV. A⁷ '85, Wt. 70.9

480

Same mint and date.

Similar, but rev. ^{۱ ۳۴ ۴}سنة

A⁷ '85, Wt. 71.5

481

Kazvín, 1246.

Obv.

شہ
سکہ فتحعلی
 کشورستان
 خسرو

158

ΚΑΙΛΑΣ.

Rev.

لسلطنة

دار ا

ضرب قزوین

۱۲۴۵

سنة

AY 75, Wt. 53.5

482

Hamadán, 1246.

Obv. similar.

Rev., within circle, surrounded by scrolls,

همدان

طیبه

ضرب بلده

۱۲۴۶

AY 8, Wt. 52.9

483

Kermán, 1248.

Obv. similar ; arrangement of words varied.

Rev., within double border, around which four pyramids of dots,

دار الا کر

ما ما

ضرب ن ن

۱۲۴۸

(Legend reads ضرب دار الامان کرمان)

AY 7, Wt. 52.9

484

Isfahán, 1249.

Obv. The Sháh crowned and armed with sabre, seated on throne,
facing, towards l. ; to l., in arabesque border,

شاه
فتحعلی
۱۲۴۸

(Die of year preceding.)

Rev., within ornamented label, above and below which,
arabesque scrolls,

د ا ر ا ن
سلطنه صفها
ضرب ۱۲
۴ P

PL. XIV. A' '85, Wt. 53.2

485

Teherán, 1249.

Obv. similar to (481).

Rev.

طهران
الخلافه
۱۲ ۴ P
ضرب دار
ب

PL. XIV. A' '75, Wt. 53.1

486

Resht, 1250.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

ش ت
ضرب دار الموز
۱۲ ۵ ۰

A' '7, Wt. 53.1

487

Hamadán, 1250.

Obv. similar to (481).

Rev. similar to (482); date ۱۲۵۰

A^v 75, Wt. 53.

SILVER.

488

Iṣfahán, 1213.

Obv. similar to (458), date ۱۲۱۳

Rev. similar to (461), upper part of circle arched.

PL. XIV. R 9, Wt. 160.

489

Teherán; 1213.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

لله
العزة
طهران
ضر دار
لسلطنه
ب

Ringed. R 75, Wt. 26.

490

Shíráz, 1214.

Obv. similar to (458); date ۱۲۱۴

Rev., within octagonal border,

شیراز
دار العلم
ضرب

PL. XIV. R 85, Wt. 158.6

491

Ganja, 1214.

Obv., within double border, surrounded by pyramids of dots,

لا اله الا الله
 محمد
 رسول الله على و
 لى الله

Rev.

گنجہ
 ب
 ضر ۱۲۱۴

Pl. XIV. R. 1.05, Wt. 234.4

492

Yazd, 1214.

Obv. similar to (490), date ۱۲۱۴

Rev., within dotted border of many foils, arched above,

العزة لله
 دار يزد
 العبا
 ب
 ضر ده

R. 1.1, Wt. 160.3

493

Same mint and date.

Same as (460); same dies.

PL. XIV. R '95, Wt. 159.9

494

Shíráz, 1215.

Obv. similar to (458); date 1210

Rev., within border arched above,

[الله]

العزة

شیر

دار از

ب

العلم

ضر

R 1'05, Wt. 159.1

495

Teherán, 1215.

Obv. similar; date 1210

Rev., within border arched above, similar to (489).

R '95, Wt. 161.5

496

Eriván, 1216.

Obv. similar to (458); no date legible.

Rev., within square,

وان
ب
ضراير

Margin in segments; above, الله العزة; beneath, ١٢١٦; on
sides, scrolls.

R. '96, Wt. 168.9

497

Yazd, 1216.

Obv. similar; no date legible.

Rev., within square,

ويزد
ب
ضرده
دا للعبا

Margin similar; date ١٢١٦

R. '1, Wt. 154.3

498

Tabriz, 1217.

Obv. similar; no date legible.

Rev., within square,

تبريز و
ب
ضردا
السلطنه

Around in four arched borders, above, الله العزة, and ١٢١٧.
thrice.

R. '95, Wt. 150.9

499

Tabriz, 1221.

Similar to (465) ; but obv., scroll on either side; rev. ends

۱۲۲۱
سنة

Pl. XIV. ♂ 1', Wt. 159.

500

Resht, 1222.

Obv. similar to (458), with date ۱۲۲۱ of year preceding.

Rev.

ش
دار الموزر
ضر ۱۲۲۲

♂ 75, Wt. 78.

501

Mesh-hed, 1222.

Obv.

شاه قاجار
فتاح
۱۲ ۲۲
[۱]سلطان السلطان

ن بن ن

Rev.

مقدس
مشهد
ضر
۱۲۲۲

♂ 9, Wt. 158.9

502

Isfahán, 1223.

Obv.

شاه قاجار
فتحعلی
 السلطان
 ن بن ن

Rev.

ن
 صفها
 لسلطنه
 دار ۱۲۲۳
 ضرب

R '8, Wt. 20.2

503

Kermánsháhán, 1223.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev.

ن
 بلده کرمانشاه
 ضرب
 ۱۲۲۳

R 1', Wt. 160.7

504

Kermán, 1224.

Obv. similar to (468).

Rev.

کر ۲۲۴
 ضرب
 ما

(کر and ما in ligature.)

R '65, Wt. 37.3

505

Iṣfahān, 1225.

Similar to (502) ; date ۱۲۲۰

Æ 7, Wt. 19.9

506

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev.

صفهان
السلطنه
دار ۱۲۲۰
ضرب

Æ 7, Wt. 19.8

507

Tabríz, 1225.

Same as (466) ; obv. copied ; rev. same die.

Æ 7, Wt. 38.7

508

Eriván, 1226.

Obv. as (463), but perhaps بن ابن for ابن (513).

Rev.

ایروان
ضرب حجوور سعد
۱۲۲۶

Outside border, ornaments.

Æ 7, Wt. 28.6

509

Isfahán, 1226.

Obv. as (463), but.

سلطان سلطان
ان بن ا

Rev.

صفهان
السلطنة
دار ۱۲۲۶
ضرب

Æ 7, Wt. 20.

510

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar to (502).

Rev. similar to last.

Æ 75, Wt. 19.9

511

Same mint and date.

Obv. same die.

Rev.

صفهان
السلطنة
دار ۱۲۲۶
ضرب

(1 superfluous).

Æ 7, Wt. 19.8

512

Same mint and date.

Similar; rev. same die.

[I.O.C.] Æ 75, Wt. 19.8

513

Khoi, 1226.

Obv. similar to (463), but

السلطان السلطان

ن بن ن

Rev.

—

ضرب خوی

۱۲۲۶

سنة

Æ 75, Wt. 18.4

514

Kāzvin, 1226.

Obv. similar to (463), but

لسلطان لسلطان

ان بن ن

Rev.

قزوین

دا لسلطان[نه]

را

ضرب

۱۲۲۶

Æ 75, Wt. 18.7

515

Shirāz, 1227.

Obv. similar to (463), but

السلطان السلطان

ن بن ن

Rev.

شیراز

لعلام

دارا

ضرب

۱۲۲۷

Æ 9, Wt. 19.5

516

Mesh-hed, 1230 ?

Obv. similar to (463), but

لسلطا لسلطا

ن بن ن

on either side, scroll.

Rev., within ornamented border, as (501); but ضرب

۱۲۳

Æ 'S, Wt. 160.4

516a

Kermánsháhán, 1231.

Obv. similar to (463), but

لسلطا لسلطا

ن بن ن

Rev.

ن

نشا

بلده كرماها

ضرب

۱۲۳۱

(Formerly plated ?)

Æ '7, Wt. 59.7

517

Asterábád, 1232.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev.

استواياد

منمين

دار الهو

ضرب

۱۲۳۲

Æ 1.05, Wt. 140.5

518

Kermánsháhán, 1232.

Obv. similar to (517).

Rev.

ما ها
ن ن
ش
دار الدولة كر
۱۲۳۲
ضر سنة

Æ 1', Wt. 141.7

519

Yazd, 1232.

Similar to (474); date ۱۲۳۲

Æ 1', Wt. 141.2

520

Same mint and date.

Similar to (474); outside rev. border, dots; date ۱۲۰۳۲

Pierced. Æ 6, Wt. 29

521

Kazvín, 1233.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev. similar to (514): outside border, scrolls; date ۱۲۳۳

Æ 9, Wt. 140.4

522

Mesh-hed, 1234.

Obv. similar to (516).

Rev.

اقدس
ارض
۱۲۳۴
ضر

Æ 1', Wt. 138.3

523

Teherán, 1235.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev.

طهران
 اخلافه
 ضر دارا
 —
 ۱۲۳۵

Æ 9, Wt. 141.2

524

Tabríz, 1238.

Similar to (465); date ۱۲۳۸

Æ 1, Wt. 141.9

525

Hamadán, 1240 ?

Obv.

شه
سکه فتحعلی
 خسرو صاحبقران

Rev.

همدان
 بلده طيبة
 ضرب
 ۱۲۴۰

Pl. XIV. Æ 85, Wt. 106.2

526

Isfahán, 1241.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

لسلطنه
 دارا
 ضرب
 صفهان
 ۱۲۴۱

Æ 85, Wt. 105.

518

Kermánsháhán, 1232.

Obv. similar to (517).

Rev.

ما ها
ن ن
ش
دار الدولة كر
۱۲۳۲
ضر سنة

R 1', Wt. 141.7

519

Yazd, 1232.

Similar to (474); date ۱۲۳۲

R 1', Wt. 141.2

520

Same mint and date.

Similar to (474); outside rev. border, dots; date ۱۲۰۳۲

Pierced. R 6, Wt. 29

521

Kazvín, 1233.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev. similar to (514): outside border, scrolls; date ۱۲۳۳

R 9, Wt. 140.4

522

Mesh-hed, 1234.

Obv. similar to (516).

Rev.

اقـدس
ارض
۱۲۳۴
ضر

R 1', Wt. 138.3

523

Teherán, 1235.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev.

طهران
 لخلافه
 ضر دارا
 ب
 ۱۲۳۵

Æ 9, Wt. 141.2

524

Tabriz, 1238.

Similar to (465); date ۱۲۳۸

Æ 1, Wt. 141.9

525

Hamadán, 1240 ?

Obv.

شه
 سكه فتحعلي
 خسرو صاحبقران

Rev.

همدان
 بلده طيبيه
 ضرب
 ۱۲۴۰

Pl. XIV. Æ '85, Wt. 106.2

526

Isfahán, 1241.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

لسلطنه
 دارا
 ضرب
 صفهان
 ۱۲۴۱

Æ '85, Wt. 105.

527

Zenján, 1241.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev. similar to (476); date ۱۲۴۱

R. '9, Wt. 105

528

Kashán, 1241.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

كاشان

منين

دار المو

ضرب

۱۲۴۱

R. '85, Wt. 105.8

529

Kermánsháhán, 1241.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev.

نشهان

دار الدولة كرما

ضرب

۱۲۴۱

R. '8, Wt. 104.4

530

Kermánsháhán, 1242.

Similar, but date ۱۲۴۲

R. '85, Wt. 104.1

531

Hamadán, 1244.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev., within ornamented border, similar to (482); date ۱۲۴۴

Æ '85, Wt. 106.5

532

Yazd, 1244.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev.

يزد
 —————
 دارا ده
 ۱۲ ۱۴۴
 لعبد
 ضر

Æ '8, Wt. 103.5

533

Tabriz, 1245.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev. similar to (465); date ۱۲ ۴۵ سنه

Æ '75, Wt. 106.4

534

Hamadán, 1245.

Similar to (531); date ۱۲۴۵

Æ '8, Wt. 104.6

535

Yazd, 1245.

Similar to (532); date 1245.

R '8, Wt. 109.2

536

Shíráz, 1246.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev.

شیراز
لعل
ضردار
۱۲۴۶

R '85, Wt. 104.9

537

Yazd, 1247.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev.

یزد
لعل
ضردار ده
۱۲۴۷

R '8, Wt. 106.7

538

Yazd, 1248.

Similar; pyramid of dots in rev. border above;

date 1248

R '75, Wt. 102.2

539

Same mint and date.

Similar; but rev. within ornamented border.

R 75, Wt. 104.6

540

Kermán, 1249?

Obv. similar to (481).

Rev.

ضمر كرمآن

└──────────┘

۱۲۴۹ (?)

(unit of date doubtful, possibly ۵)

R 75, Wt. 39.3

541

Yazd, date off field (early in reign).

Obv. similar to (492).

Rev., within wreath of single leaves,

العز [ة] لله

دار یزد

العبا

└──────────┘

ضمر ه د

(دار العباده یزد)

[I.O.C.] R 85, Wt. 158.8

542—544.

Pattern ; no mint or date.

Obv.

شاه قاجار

فتحعلی

السلطان سلطان

ن ا بن ن

Rev. Shield, arms of Persia ; lion couchant gardant ; behind him, sun, rayed ; supporters, lion rampant and wyvern, collared ; crest, plumed crown ; on riband beneath, motto

اسد الغالب
الله

beneath, B (Bain, die-engraver).

PL. XIV. *Milled.* Bil. '85, Wt. 79·7

Milled. Bil. '85, Wt. 70·2

Milled. Bil. '85, Wt. 74·2

MUHAMMAD SHÁH.

A.H. 1250—1264=A.D. 1835—1848.

MOTTO.

شاهنشہ انبیاء محمد

G O L D.

545

Resht, 1255.

Obv., within border, surrounded by arches,

ا محمد
نبی
شاهنشہ

Rev. as obv.,

المرز ر
شت
ضر دار
۱۲۵۵

[L.O.C.] A' 7, Wt. 53.1

546

Resht, 1262.

Obv., within border, surrounded by wreath ; similar.

Rev. similar ; but within arches, above, below, and on each

side, شاه, date ضر دار
۱۲

A' 75, Wt. 53.

A A

547

Teherán, 1262.

Obv. Lion l., sabre in r. fore-paw; behind, sun; above, plumed crown; all within laurel-wreath.

Rev., within square, around which, scrolls,

شاهنشاه انبیا محمد

ضرب دار الخلافه طهران
۱۲۶۲

(between lines of inscription, ornament.)

PL. XV. A' '8, Wt. 52.9

SILVER.

548

Teherán, 1250.

Obv. similar to (545); broad plain border.

Rev.

طهران

خلا

دار افه

ضرب
۱۲۵۰

PL. XV. A' '55, Wt. 22.3

549

El-Mesh-hed, 1251.

Obv. similar; around, scrolls.

Rev.; around, scrolls,

المقدس

ب

۱۲۵۱

ضرب فی مشهد

A' '85, Wt. 105.8

550

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar ; above border, quatrefoil only.

Rev. similar ; around, stars.

. R '8, Wt. 107.

551

Yazd, 1251.

Obv.

محمد
نبي
شاهنشاه

Rev.

يزد
نعم
ضر دارا دة
۱۲ ۵۱

. R '75, Wt. 99.8

552

Tabriz, 1252.

Obv. as (545) ; around, wreath.

Rev

سلطانه
دارا
ضر تيمور
۱۲ ۵۲
سنة

. R '75, Wt. 88.1

553

Shíráz, 1252.

Obv. similar to (545) ; border of dots.

Rev.

شیراز

لعل

ضرب دارا

ب

۱۲۵۲

Æ 5, Wt. 9.5

554

Kermánsháhán, 1252.

Obv. as (549).

Rev. within circle, in square, around which, scrolls,

نشان

دارالدوله کرما

ضرب

۱۲۵۲

Æ 75, Wt. 88.5

555

Same mint and date.

Similar ; no scrolls around obv. ; date ضرب

۱۲۵۲

Æ 75, Wt. 88.

556

Kermánsháhán, 1253.

Obv. similar.

Rev., within double circle,

۱۲۵۳
نشه‌ان
دار الدوله كرما
ضرب
۱۲ ۵۳

Pierced. R 55, Wt. 10.9

557

Yazd, 1253.

Obv. similar to (545), rev. similar to (551), date ۱۲ ۵۳; around
obv. and rev. four pyramids of dots.

R 75, Wt. 89.7

558

Shíráz, 1254.

Obv. within border, around which, pyramids of dots, similar.

Rev. as obv.,

دار العلم
۱۲۵۴
ضرب
شیراز

R 75, Wt. 88.6

559

Resht, 1255.

Obv. as (549).

Rev., within ornamented octagonal arabesque border,

شت
دار السمرز
ضرب
۱۲ ۵۵

Pl. XV. R 75, Wt. 81.9

560

Teherán, 1255.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

طهرن فه
الخلا
دار
ضرب
۱۲۵۵

Æ 7, Wt. 64.

561

Taberistán, 1257.

Obv.; around, scrolls,

انبیا
محمد
شاهنشاه

Rev.; around, scrolls,

طبرستان
دار
الملک
۱۲۵۷
ضرب

Æ 8, Wt. 83.8

562

Teherán, 1258.

Obv. similar to (547).

Rev. similar to (547), varied; date at foot, ۱۲ ۵۸

PL. XV. Æ 75, Wt. 79.8

563

Mesh-hed, 1258.

Obv. similar to (549).

Rev. as obv.,

مقدس
مشهد
ضرب
۱۲۵۸

Pl. XV. R. 75, Wt. 83.4

564

Teherán, 1259.

Obv. similar to (547).

Rev. similar to (547), varied; date ضرب
۱۲۵۹

R. 75, Wt. 82.

565

Mesh-hed, 1260.

Similar to (563); but both obv. and rev. border
surrounded by arches; date ضرب
۱۲۶۰

R. 75, Wt. 83.5

566

Teherán, 1261.

Similar to (547); date ضرب
۱۲۶۱

R. 8, Wt. 83.1

567

Teherán, 1262.

Similar; varied; date ۱۲۶۰

R. 75 Wt. 8

568

Teherán, 1262.

Similar to (567); varied, ضرب
۱ ۲۶۲

R 75, Wt. 83.

569

Tabriz, 1263.

Obv. similar to (552); border surrounded by arches.

Rev. as obv.,

سلطنه

دار ا

—

ضرتبویز

۱ ۲ ۶ ۳

سنة

R 75, Wt. 82.

570

Teherán, 1263.

Similar to (566); date ضرب
۱۲ ۶۳

R 9, Wt. 165.1

571

Similar obv.; star, in field r.; ornament dividing rev.
varied.

R 75, Wt. 83.2

572

Mesh-hed, 1263.

Similar to (565); date ۱۲۶ ۳

R 8, Wt. 82.6

573

Iṣfahán, date obliterated.

Obv. similar ; border plain.

Rev.

صفهان
السلطنة
ضر دار
ب

Æ 45, Wt. 10.0

574

Shíráz, date obliterated.

Similar to (553) ; wreath-borders.

Æ 55, Wt. 10.1

575

Kermánsháhán, 12xx.

Obv. similar to (561).

Rev. similar to (554), ضرب no square.

۱۲

Æ 7, Wt. 82.9

COPPER.

576

Irán, 126x.

Obv. : Lion recumbent l., head facing ; behind, sun ; above, star ;
beneath, ۱۲۷۲ ; around, wreath.

سنة

Rev.

فلوس رایج
ممالک
محمد شاه و ایران

Obv. restruck by Náṣir-ed-dín, 1272.

PL. XV. Serrated edge. Æ 85

B B

REBELLION OF HASAN KHÁN SÁLÁR.

A.H. 1264—1266=A.D. 1848—1850.

G O L D.

577

Mesh-hed, 1265.

Obv., within border surrounded by arches,

امحمد

نیا

شاهنشاه

۱۲۶۵

Rev., as obv.,

مقدس

مشهد

ضرب

۱۲۶۵

Pl. XV. A' 7, Wt. 52.8

NÂŞIR-ED-DIN.

A.H. 1264=A.D. 1848 (*Regnant*).

GOLD.

578

Resht, 1265.

Obv.

اَصْر الدِّين شاه قاجار
سلطان سلطان
ن بن ن

Rev.; around, fleurons,

شت
دار المروز
ضرب
۱۲ ۶۵
سنة

A' 75, Wt. 53.3

579

Resht, 1266.

Obv. similar.

Rev., within ornamented eightfoil,

لمروز (sic)
شت
دار
ضرب
۱۲ ۶۶

A' 8, Wt. 54.

580

Teherán, 1268.

Obv.

قاجار
ناصر الدين شاه
سلطان سلطان
ن بن ن

Rev.

طهران
لخلافه
دارا
ضرب
۱۲۶۸

Pl. XV. A' 7, Wt. 20.6

581

Mesh-hed, 1268.

Obv.

ناصر الدين شاه قاجار
سلطان سلطان
ان بن ن

Rev., within square border, around which, scrolls,

مقدس

مشهد

ضرب
۱۲۶۸

Pl. XV. A' 8, Wt. 62.9

582

Işfahán, 1273.

Obv.

ناصر الدين شاه قاجار
سلطان سلطان
ان بن ا

Rev.

سلطان
دار ن
صفها
ضرب

A⁷ 6, Wt. 28.7

583

Tabaristán, 1273.

Obv. similar to (578), but wreath-border.

Rev., within pattern of eight points,

طبرستان
ملک
دارا
ضرب
۱۲ ۷۳

PL. XV. A⁷ 8, Wt. 53.6

584

Tabríz, 1275.

Obv. similar to (582); but بن for بن

Rev.

سلطان
دارا
ضرب تبریز
سنة
۱۲۷۵

A⁷ 6, Wt. 27.4

585

Sarakhs, 1276.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev., within pattern of eight points,

یه
ناصر خس سر
سلام
نصرة الا ا
ضرب
۲۷۶

(1 superfluous.)

Pl. XV. A' 7, Wt. 27.3

586

Teherán, 1277.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev.

طهران
الخلافه
ضرب دار
۱۲ ۷۷

A' 75, Wt. 53.1

587

Mesh-hed, 1279.

Obv., within square, around which, scrolls ; similar to (578).

Rev., within pattern of eight points, in circle surrounded by
laurel-wreath ; similar to (581), date

ضرب
۱۲ ۷۹

A' 7, Wt. 28.1

588

Mesh-hed, 1281.

Obv., within laurel-wreath, Tughrá of

السلطان ناصر الدين شاه قاجار

above, star; to r. spray.

Rev., within laurel-wreath,

الرضا

مشهد

السلام

عليه

ضرب

۱۲ ۸۱

Above, star.

PL. XV. A' 85, Wt. 107.

589

Tabaristán, 1282.

Obv., within square; similar to (578).

Rev., within square, around which, scrolls; similar to (583),

date ضرب^{۱ ۲}
۸۲

A' 55, Wt. 26.

590

Resht, 1283.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev., with scrolls around border,

المزور

شت

ضرب دار

۱۲ ۸۳

Clipped. A' 6, Wt. 10.1

591

Teherán, 1294.

Obv. as (578).

Rev. as (586) ; but ضرب

۱۲۹ ۴

Pierced. A' 7, Wt. 10.

592

Teherán, 12xx.

Obv. Bust of Sháh l., wearing cap with aigrette ; in field r.
and l., within ornamented borders,

شاه
ناصر الدين

ان
سلطان
۱۲۶۴

beneath, two laurel-branches.

Rev., within laurel-wreath, above which lion recumbent l.,

and sun ; similar to (586), but ضرب دار

۱۲

(1264, julús-year.)

A' 75, Wt. 52.

New Coinage.

593, 594

Teherán, 1295.

Obv., within wreath of laurel and oak, lion l. holding
sabre in r. fore-paw ; behind, sun ; above, plumed crown ;
below all, ۱۲۹۵

Rev., within wreath, as obv.,

شاه قاجار
ناصر الدين
السلطان

beneath all, طهران

*A' 45, Wt. 9.*Same die. *A' 45, Wt. 9.*

595

Teherán, 1296.

Obv. similar; beneath lion, پنجهزار : beneath all, ۱۲۹۶

Rev. similar.

Pl. XV. *N* 65, Wt. 22.2

596

Teherán, 1297.

Ten-Tumán-Piece.

Obv. Bust of Sháh, three-quarter face l., wearing cap with
aigrette.

Rev.

طهران

فخر ناصر الدین شاه قاجار

الاعظم والخابان الا

السلطان^{۱۲}

ده تومان

around, border of flowers and pellets, within which, mint.

Pl. XVI. *N* 14, Wt. 44.3

597

Teherán, 1297.

Obv. similar; but inscriptions around,

۱۲۹۴

۱۲۹۷

ضرب ایران در سنة جلوس سلطنت در سنة

Rev. similar to (593)

(Julus-year should be ۱۲۶۴)

Milled. *N* 75, Wt. 44.2

C C

598

Same mint and date.

Similar to (597); but obv. inser. ۱۲ ۹۷ only.

Milled. A' 65, Wt. 22.2

599

Teherán, no date.

Similar; but obv. no inser.

Pl. XVI. Milled. A' 75, Wt. 49.6

600

One-sided Nauróz piece.

ناصر الدين [شاه قا]جار
سلطان سلطان
ن بن ن

A' 7, Wt. 9.

SILVER.

601

Tabríz, 1265.

Obv.

ناصر الدين قاجار
شاه
السلطان السلطان
ان بن ن

Rev. similar to (584); but date ۱۲ ۵۰
سنة*Pl. XVI. A' 65, Wt. 21.1*

602

Tabaristán, 1265.

Obv.

قاجار
ناصر الدين شاه
سلطان سلطان
ن بن ن

Rev., within border of branches and flowers,

طبرستان
١٢٦٥
سلطان
ضر دار
ب

around, ornaments.

Æ 8, Wt. 84.4

603

Teherán, 1265.

Obv. similar; but

سلطان سلطان
ن بن ن

Rev.

طهران
الخلافه
ضر دار
١٢٦٥
ب

PL. XVI. Æ 75, Wt. 79.2

604

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

طهرن
الخلافه
دار ١٢٦٥
ضرب

Æ 75, Wt. 82.4

605

Khoï, 1266.

Obv.

ناصر الدين شاه قاجار
سلطان سلط
ان بن ن

Rev., within wreath-border,

خوم
ضر دار لصفا
ب
۱۲۶۶

Ringed. R '8, Wt. 83.5

606

Asterábád, 1272.

Obv., within ornamented lozenge of four compartments,

قاجار
ناصر لد شاه
ين
ن
السلطان

around, laurel-wreath.

Rev., within border of many foils pointed above,

باد
استرا
منين
دار المو
ضرب

around, laurel-wreath; above, ۱۲ ۷۲

R '8, Wt. 80.2

607

Teherán, 1272.

Similar to (592); but obv. in r. border ^نلسلطان, rev. ا لخلافه;
۱۲۱۰۴

date below ۱۲ ۷۲

R '6, Wt. 37.5

608, 609

Teherán, 1273.

Similar; but obv. r. border, ۱ of date serves for ا of السلطان;
rev. similar to (592); date ۱۲ ۷۳

R '65, Wt. 37.7

Rev. same die. R '65, Wt. 37.8

610

Kazvín, 1273.

Obv. similar to (601); but

لسلطان لسلطان

ن ا ن
ن ا ن

Rev., within square, ornaments in segments outside,

قزوین

سلطانه

ضر ا دار

۱۲ ۷۳

R '65, Wt. 82.8

611

Isfahān, 1274.

Obv. Within wreath-border, the Shāh seated facing, towards l.,
crowned and holding sabre; above, and in leaf-borders, on
either side,

شا ه
سلطان ناصرالدین

beneath, branches.

Rev., within wreath-border,

سلطنته
دارن
صفها
ضرب
۱۲ ۷۴

Æ 65, Wt. 20.3

612

Teherān, 1274.

Similar to (608); date ۱۲۷۴

Æ 6, Wt. 38.8

613

Same mint and date.

Similar; but rev. ۴ in ن of طهران

Æ 55, Wt. 39.

614

Kāzvin, 1274.

Obv. similar to (608).

Rev., within laurel-wreath, similar to (610); date ۱۲ ۷۴

Æ 6, Wt. 38.

615

Káshán, 1274.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev.

كاشان
منين
دار الجو
ضرب
۱۲ ۷۵

Æ .55, Wt. 30

616

Teherán, 1275.

Similar to (586); date ۱۲ ۷۵

Æ .6, Wt. 38

617

Similar; varied.

Æ .6, Wt. 37.7

618

Kermánsháhán, 1275.

Obv. similar; date at foot, ۱۲۷۵

Rev., within laurel-wreath,

مان
نشا
ضرب دار الدوله
۱۲ ۷۵

(i.e. ضرب دار الدوله كرمانشهان)

Æ .6, Wt. 38.2

619

Asterábád, 1276.

Obv., within three oblong labels,

شاه قاجار
نا
سلطان صر الد
ابن ن بن
السلطان

Rev., within square, around which, ornaments,

المو استراباد
منـ
دار
ضرب
۱۲۷۶

Pierced. R '85, Wt. 37.6

620

Isfahán, 1276.

Obv.

شاه ناصر الدين قاجار
سلطان سلطان
ان بن نا

Rev., within square, around which, scrolls,

دار ا
سلطنه
ضرب
صفهان
۱۲۷۶ ا

R '55, Wt. 37.5

621

Teherán, 1276.

Similar to (608); date ۱۲ ۷۶

R '65, Wt. 38.

622

Teherán, 1277.

Similar; but obv. ^نالسلطان, rev. date ۱۲۷۷
۱۲۶۴

Æ 6, Wt. 38.2

623

Yazd, 1277.

Obv. similar to (601), but

لسلطان لسلطان

ان بن ن[ا]

Rev.

يزد

لعبد

ضر دارا د[ه]

ب

۱۲۷۷

Æ 55, Wt. 38.1

624

Mesh-hed, 1278.

Similar to (587); but obv. within wreath; rev. within
square, around which, scrolls; date

ضرب

۱۲۷۸

Æ 75, Wt. 76.2

625

Mesh-hed, 1279.

Similar; but obv. and rev. in circles, around which, stars;

date ضرب

۱۲۷۹

Æ 8, Wt. 76.4

D D

626

Resht, 1280?

Similar to (590); but rev. with stars around border, and

ضرب دار
۱۲

Æ 7, Wt. 77

627

Asterábád, 1282.

Obv. similar to (602), within laurel-wreath, but

سلطان سلطان
ا ا ا
بن ن ن

Rev., within border of double arches,

استرآباد
منین
دار المو
ضرب
۱۲ ۸۲

Æ 7, Wt. 61.5

New Coinage.

628

Teherán, 1281.

Obv., within wreath of laurel and oak, lion l., holding sabre with r. fore-paw; behind, sun; above, plumed crown; beneath, دو هزار دینار : beneath all, ۱۲۸۱

Rev., within wreath, as obv.,

شاه قاجار
ناصر الدین
السلطان
beneath, طهران

Pl. XVI. Milled. Æ 1.1, Wt. 170

629

Same mint and date.

Obv. same; but beneath lion, *یکهزار دینار**Milled. R. 9, Wt. 85.1*

630

Same mint and date.

Same; but beneath lion, *ه. دینار**Milled. R. 75, Wt. 45.*

631

Same mint and date.

Same; but beneath lion, *ربعی**Milled. R. 5, Wt. 22.9*

Old Coinage.

632

Isfahán, 1283.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev.

ان
صفها
دا ر
السلطنه
ضرب
۱۲۸۳

R. 65, Wt. 12.

626

Resht, 1280?

Similar to (590); but rev. with stars around border, and

ضرب دار
۱۲

Æ 7, Wt. 77

627

Asterábád, 1282.

Obv. similar to (602), within laurel-wreath, but

سلطان
بن ن ا

Rev., within border of double arches,

استرایاد
منین
دار المو
ضرب
۱۲ ۸۲

Æ 7, Wt. 61·5

New Coinage.

628

Teherán, 1281.

Obv., within wreath of laurel and oak, lion l., holding sabre with r. fore-paw; behind, sun; above, plumed crown; beneath, دو هزار دینار : beneath all, ۱۲۸۱

Rev., within wreath, as obv.,

شاه قاجار
ناصر الدین
السلطان
تهران

Pl. XVI. Milled. . Æ 1·1, Wt. 170

629

Same mint and date.

Obv. same; but beneath lion, *یکهزار دینار**Milled. R. '9, Wt. 85.1*

630

Same mint and date.

Same; but beneath lion, *ه. دینار**Milled. R. '75, Wt. 45*

631

Same mint and date.

Same; but beneath lion, *ربعی**Milled. R. '5, Wt. 22.9*

Old Coinage.

632

Işfahán, 1283.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev.

ا ن
صفها
دا ر
السلطنه
ضرب ۱۲۸۳

R. '65, Wt. 12

633

Isfahán, 1284.

Obv.

شاه
الدين قا
ص ر
نا السلطا
السلطا جا
ن بن ن

(11 throughout written 4)

Rev., within arched border,

ب
دار ا
ضر صفها
سلطانه
۱۲۸۴
ن

R. 65, Wt. 76.4

634

Kermán, 1284.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev.

ن د ر
ك
ضر ن
۱۲۸۴
ا ما لا ا

(Inscription reads ضرب دار الامان كرمان)

R. 75, Wt. 75.

635

(Mesh-hed), Arz-i-ḳuds, 1287.

Obv. Tughrá composed of ناصر الدين شاه قاجار; beneath,
and on either side,

سلطا بن سلطا
ان ۱۲۱۸۷ ان

in field right, spray.

Rev.

ضر عليه سلام

ارض قدس امام

PL. XVI. R. 85, Wt. 76.4

636

Teherán, 1288.

Obv. similar to (578),

Rev. similar to (586); date ۱۲ ۸۸

R. 85, Wt. 78.5

637

Same mint and date ?

Similar.

(Unit of date obscure.)

R. 7, Wt. 19.5

638

Ḳazvín, 1288 ?

Obv., within laurel-wreath, similar to (578); inser. imperfect.

Rev. as obv., similar to (614); but ب ضر

R. 55, Wt. 37.4

639

(Teherán) Násirí, 1292.

Obv., within laurel-wreath; lion and sun and crown as (628).

Rev. area

ناصر
دار الخلافه
ضرب ۱۲
۹۲

Margin, السلطان بن السلطان ناصر الدين شاه قاجار

R. 75, Wt. 41.5

New Coinage.

640

Teherán, 1294.

Same as (631); but date ۱۲۹۴

Milled. R. 6, Wt. 17.

Old Coinage.

641

Teherán, 1295.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev., within laurel-wreath, with plumed crown above,

طهران فه
لخ
ضرب دار ۱
۱۲۹۵

R. 75, Wt. 76.5

New Coinage.

642

Teherán, 1296.

Same as (628); but date 1296

Milled. R 1.05, Wt. 1.42.

643

Same mint and date.

Same as (629); but date 1296

Milled. R .8, Wt. 70.

644

Same mint and date.

Same as (631); but date 1296

Milled. R .6, Wt. 17.6

Old Coinage.

645

Asterábád, date effaced.

Obv. similar to (580); border ornamented, within it above, سا

Rev.

استراد
با
منين
دار الهو
ضرب

(A surfrappe: on rev. is seen two-headed eagle, above which, crown.)

R .7, Wt. 76.

C O P P E R.

New Coinage.

646

Teherán, 1281.

Obv., within wreath of laurel and oak, sun rayed; above,
plumed crown; beneath all, ۱۲۸۱

Rev., within wreath with crown, as obv.,

رایج مملکت ایران

۵۰ دینار

beneath wreath, طهران

Pl. XVI. Æ 1·2, Wt. 154

647

Same mint and date.

Same; but rev. ۲۰ دینار

Æ 1, Wt. 77·4

648, 649

Teherán, 1295.

Same; but obv. F ۱۲۹۵ P; rev. ۵۰ دینار.

Æ 1, Wt. 77·4

Æ 1, Wt. 75·6

650

Same mint and date.

Same; but rev. ۲۰ دینار

Æ 1·8, Wt. 39·3

UNCERTAIN.

SILVER.

651

(Time of Isma'īl I. or Tahmasp I.)

No mint or date.

Obv. Mill-sail pattern formed of **على** repeated, the **ع** making
 a rosette in centre, and each angle enclosing **و الله**, the **لى** of
(على ولى الله), **على** being included in **على ولى**

Rev.

... ..

الله محمد و
 على حسن حسين
 جعفر الصادق

. . .

R. 45, Wt. 32

VASSAL KING.

I-TÍMÚRÍ.

BÁBER.

UNDER ISMA'IL I.

Transoxiana, A.H. 917—920=A.D. 1511—1514.

G O L D.

652

Obv. Area, within square formed by prolonged letters of lines
in margin, lozenge formed by عل repeated,

لا

له الله

محمد رسو

ل الله عل

الله ل

و

Around,

مو

محمد

س

.....

.....

حسن علجعفر عل[حسن]ن علحسين عل

Margin,

[ناد عليا مظهر العجائب]

[تجدده عونالك في النوائب]

كل هم وغم سينجليب[ولايتك يا علي يا علي يا علي]

Rev.

نصر من الله و[فتح قريب]

السلطان العادل الكامل

الوا الى بو المظفر اسمعيل شاه

..... الصفوح خلد الله

ملكه وسلطانه ضرب ..

[س]لطان[ن] محمد ه

(Obv. لا implied; rev. ا of العادل serves also for that
of اسمعيل)

Pl. XVI. N° 7, Wt. 54.

AUTONOMOUS COPPER.

IRÁN.

1

1260

Obv. Lion recumbent l., head facing, and sun.

Rev.

[ف]لو ایرا
س ن
۳۶

Æ 9

2

Obv. Same type r.

Rev.

ایرا
فلوس ن

Æ 85

3

1260 ?

Obv. Lion rampant l.

Rev., within ornamented label, scrolls above and below,

فلو ایرا
س ن

Æ 9

See also Tabriz, no. (82).

ABÚ-SHAHR.

a. With name Abú-shahr.

4

1122

Obv. Two lions rampant facing one another, behind each, sun ;
beneath all, leaf.

Rev.

شهر
ابو
رايج
ضر

PL. XVII. Æ 9

5

Obv., within ornamented border, similar : no symbol.

Rev.

شهر
ابو
رايج

Æ 1.

6

1267 ?

Obv. Lion 1.

Rev.

شهر
ابو
رايج
ضر ١٢٦٠

Æ 9

7

1270

Obv. Lion r.

Rev.

شهر
ضر ابو
۱۲۷۰

Pl. XVII. Æ 6

8

1214 P*

Obv. Sun rayed.

Rev.

بوا شهر
ضرب
۱۱۱۴

(Restruck; traces of previous type, obv., peacock (?) l.)

Pl. XVII. Æ 9

9

1239

Obv. Peacock r., around, arabesque.

Rev.

ابو شهر
فلوس
۱۲۳۹

Pl. XVII. Æ 9

10

1233

Obv. Two peacocks, back to back.

Rev.

شهر
ابو
ضرب
۱۲

Æ 9

* Conjecturally dated from style.

11

Obv. Ship 1.

Rev.

شهر
ضر ابو
ب

PL. XVII. Æ '8

12, 13

Obv. Ornamented label, enclosing quatrefoil.

Rev., within square,

ابو شهر
ضرب

PL. XVII. Æ 1'2 × '85
Æ 1'15 × '75

14

Obv. similar.

Rev., within circle,

ا شهر
بوب
ضر

Æ 1'15 × '7

b. With name Bandar-Abú-shahr.

15

Obv. Lion 1., looking back.

Rev.

بو[ا]
شهر
بندر
ضرب

(Restruck.)

Æ 1'1

16

1211 ?

Obv. Lion r.

Rev.

[اۛ] و شهر

بندر

فلوس

[ضربا]

Æ 8

17

Obv. Same type.

Rev. similar ; no date legible.

Æ 8

18

Obv. Same type.

Rev.

بندر

[اۛ] و شهر

فلوس

[را] یج

Æ 9

19

1221 ?

Obv. Lion r. : border of pellets.

Rev.

ایو ۲۱ شهر

ضرب بندر

ب

Pl. XVII. Æ 85

ARDEBÍL.

217

20

1221 ?

Obv. Fish l.

Rev.

Same; same die.

PL. XVII. Æ 9

ARDEBÍL.

21

1123

Obv. Peacock r.; around, branches.

Rev.

[ا]ردبیل

[فلو]س
۱۱۲۳

PL. XVII. Æ 95

URÚMÍ.

22

1249

Obv. Lion recumbent l., and sun; beneath, ۱۲۴۹

Rev. area,

م
ارو

Margin, [ف . ل . و] . س . ض . ر . ب

PL. XVIII. Æ 1

F F

23

Date obscure.

Obv. Dragon coiled r., looking back.

Rev., within ornamented border,

ض
 ب
 ا فلوس
 رومي

PL. XVIII. Æ 1·2

24

122æ

Obv. Bird l., wings open ; around, ornaments.

Rev.

رومي
 فلوس
 ب
 ١٢
 ض

PL. XVIII. Æ 1·15

25

Obv. Turtle r. ; above, ممر ; beneath, ضرب

Rev.

س
 فلو ارومي

PL. XVIII. Æ 1·85

~~~~~

ISFAHÂN.

26

1120

Obv. Lion r., and sun ; in field, foliage.

Rev.

ن  
اصفها  
فلوس  
ب  
ضر ۱۱۲۰

PL. XVIII. Æ 1·15

27

Same date.

Similar.

Æ 35

28

Similar ; date obliterated.

Æ 1·1

29

Similar ; date obliterated.

Æ 1·

30

Obv. Same type as (29), 1.

Rev. Similar to (29).

Æ 35

31

Same type r.

Rev. similar to (26) ; date not visible.

Æ 7



32

1246, 1247

Lion r., and sun ; beneath, ۱۲۴۷

Rev.

۱۲۴۶

اصفها

ب

ضرن

(Restruck on Russian two copek-piece 1813?)

Æ 1·2

33

Obv. Lion seizing stag r.; in field, foliage.

Rev.

ضر

ب

ن  
اصفها

فلوس

Pl. XVIII. Æ 1·1

34

Obv. similar.

Rev.

ن

اصفها

فلوس

ب

[ضر]

Æ 1·

~~~~~

ERIVÁN.

35

1084

Obv. Lion l., and sun ; around, foliage.

Rev.

ایروان

فلوس

۰۸۴

ب

ضو

Æ ۰۹

36

1120

Similar ; rev. order of letters varied ; date ۱۱۲.

PL. XVIII. Æ 1'05

37

1160

Obv. Same type ; no foliage.

Rev.

*فلوس

۱۱۶
[ضرب]

[ایروان مسو] (?)

Æ ۰۸

38

Same date.

Same ; same die.

Æ ۰۷۵

39

1176?

Similar to (38); rev. no star, date ۷۱?

Æ 8

40

1180

Obv. Same type.

Rev.

ایروان

فلوس

۰۸۱۱

ب

ضر

Pl. XVIII. Æ 1' x 7

41

1187

Obv. Same die.

Rev. Similar; date ۱۱۸۷

Æ 9 x 65

42

1232

Obv. Same type r.

Rev.

ان و

ضریر

ب

۱۲۳۲

Æ 9

43

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

ا و
 ب
 ضرير

Struck on coin with types of (45); date ۱۲۴

(Double-struck.)

Æ 9

44

Obv. Similar.

Rev. Similar.

Æ 75

45

124α

Obv. Lion recumbent r., and sun.

Rev. Similar; date ۱۲۴

Æ 9

46

1130

Obv. Sun, rayed.

Rev.

ن
 ايروا
 فلوس
 ۱۱۳۰
 ب
 ضر

47

1136

Obv. Lion and cub r. ; above, foliage.

Rev. Similar to (46), date $\overbrace{13}^6$
 ضر

PL. XVIII. Æ '9

48

Same date.

Same ; same dies.

Æ '9

49

1057

Obv. Elephant r. ; around, arabesque.

Rev.

وان
 ایر ۳۷
 فلوس
 ضر

PL. XIX. Æ 1.2 × .85

50

1132

Obv. Elephant l. ; above and below, foliage.

Rev. Similar to (46) ; date ۱۱۳۲

Æ '85

51

Obv. Same ; same die.

Rev. similar ; arrangement of letters varied.

Æ '9

52

Similar ; obv. varied, beyond elephant, tree (?) ;
rev., date obliterated.

Æ '95

53

1133

Obv. Camel r. ; around, foliage.

Rev. similar to (50) ; but date, 1133

PL. XIX. Æ '9

54

Obv. Ibex recumbent ; around, foliage.

Rev. Similar to (35), date obscure.

PL. XIX. Æ '85

55

1127

Obv. Ape r., in tree, looking back.

Rev.

يروان

[فلوس]

1127

ب

[ضر]

Æ '8

56

1128

Similar ; date 1128

PL. XIX. Æ '95

57

Obv. Hare l.

Rev.

ايور[وا]

[فلوس ن]

PL. XIX. Æ '8

G G

58

Obv. Cock l.; above, flower; in front, branch.

Rev. Similar to (36); date obliterated.

PL. XIX. Æ '8

59

1xx4

Obv. Goose r.; around, arabesque.

Rev.

يـروان

ا ب فلوس

ضر ٢

PL. XIX. Æ '9

BORUJIRD.

60

No date.

Obv. Bird l. looking back, seated on capital; in field r., flower.

Rev.

و د

بر جر

فلوس

PL. XIX. Æ '85

BAGHDÁD.

61

[10]45

Obv. Horse l., bridled; beyond, tree.

Rev.

بغدا [د]

فلوس

ب

٤٥ خـ [و]

Pl. XIX. Æ '0

62

Obv. Bird l.

Rev.

ب

ضرف

بغدا [ا] د

Æ '55

BANDAR-'ABBÁSP

63

Obv. Lion r., and sun.

Rev.

بندر

فلوس رایج

Pl. XIX. Æ '85

64

Obv. Same type.

Rev. Similar; arrangement of letters varied; double-struck.

Æ '8

BEHBEHÁN.

65

1256

Obv. Lion, looking back, seizing stag, r.

Rev.

ن
به به
ضرب
۱۲۵۶

Æ '85

66

Same date.

Similar, but ۱ for ۲; around, scrolls.

Æ '85

67

Same date.

Obv. Similar.

Rev., within ornamented eight-foil; same inscr., but ^عضرب
۱۲۵

Æ '8

68

Same date.

Obv. Similar.

Rev., within eight-pointed border,

ب
ضرب
به به
۲۵۶

Æ '8

TABRÍZ.

229

69

12xx

Similar to (66); date r only legible.

Æ 75

70

No date.

Similar; but rev. within double dotted border.

Pl. XIX. Æ 8

~~~~~  
TABRÍZ.

71

1085

Obv. Lion l., and sun.

Rev.

تبریز  
فلوس  
۸۵  
ب  
ضر

Æ 9

72

Obv. Same type r.

Rev. Similar, date obliterated.

Æ 10

73

1126

Similar to (72); date ۲۶

Æ 8

74

1136

Similar, date ۱۳۶

PL XX. Æ 85

75

1171?

Obv. Same type l.

Rev. Similar, date فلسی  
(?) ۱۱۷۱

Æ 7

76

117x

Obv. Same type r.

Rev. Similar, date فلسی<sup>۱۷</sup>

Æ 85

77

Obv. Same type l.

Rev. Similar, date not legible.

Æ 1

78

1224

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

تیریز

ب

ضو

۱۲۲۴

Æ 85

79

1230

Obv. Lion recumbent l., and sun.

Rev., within arabesque border,

تبریز

—

ضرو ۱۲۳

(Restruck: on rev. traces of former obv. Lion recumbent left.)

Æ 1.05

80

1235

Similar, date —

ضرو ۱۲۳۵

PL. XX. Æ 1.05

81

Same date.

Obv. Similar.

Rev., within quatrefoil,

ب

تبریز

ضرو

۱۲۳۵

Æ 8

82

1256

Obv. Lion recumbent r., head facing.

Rev.

فلوس ایر[ا]ن

—

ضرو تبریز

۲ ۵ ۶

Æ 75



83

1239

Obv. Sun, rayed ; wreath border.

Rev., within ornamented label ; flower above, branches below,

ضمير  
١٢ ٣١

Æ 1.

84

Same date.

Similar ; rev. branches varied.

Æ 1.

85

Same date.

Similar ; rev. branches varied.

Æ 1.

86

1240

Similar ; beneath, two leaves ; date ١ ٢ ٣

Æ 1.

87

Same date.

Obv. Sun.

Rev., within ornamented label, pointed above,

تبريز  
ضمير  
٢٤

Date outside label.

Æ 35

88

1095

Obv., within wreath-border, humped bull r. ; above, branch.

Rev., within wreath-border,

تبریز  
فلوس  
۱۰۹۵  
ب  
ضر

Æ '9

89

Same date.

Obv. Same, same die ; rev. similar.

Æ '85

90

1133

Obv. Same type 1. ; around, branches.

Rev. Similar ; date ۱۱۳۳

Pl. XX. Æ 1'1 × '65

91

1134

Obv. Similar, type r.

Rev. Similar ; date ۱۱۳۴

Æ 1'05 × '55

92

1112

Obv. Humped bull standing on fish r. ; around, branches.

Rev.

تبریز  
۱۱۱۲  
فلوس  
ب  
ضر

Pl. XX. Æ hexagonal, 1'2

H II

93

1051

Obv. Elephant r. ; around, arabesques.

Rev. Similar to (92) ; date  $\overbrace{1081}$   
ضرب

Pl. XX. Æ '95

94

1081

Obv. Peacock l. ; on back, flower.

Rev. Similar ; date ۰۸۱

Pl. XX. Æ '9

~~~~~  
TIFLÍS.

95

1014

Obv. Lion l. ; above, ornaments, degradation of sun ; around,
arabesque.

Rev. Area, within lozenge, having ornament on each side, lion l.

Margin, ضرب فلوس | تغلیس ۱۰۱۴

Pl. XX. Æ 1'05

96

Same date.

Obv. Similar.

Rev. Same ; same die.

Æ 1'05

97

1075

Obv. Sun, rayed.

Rev.

١٠٧٥
تفليس
فلوس
ضرب

Æ 1.

98

1148

Obv. Lion seizing bull r.

Rev.

فلوس
ب
١١٤٨ ضرب
تفليس

Æ 1.

99

Same date.

Similar, but

⏏
١١٤٨
ضرب

Æ 95

~~~~~

93

1051

Obv. Elephant r. ; around, arabesques.

Rev. Similar to (92) ; date  $\overbrace{1.91}$   
ضر

Pl. XX. Æ '95

94

1081

Obv. Peacock l. ; on back, flower.

Rev. Similar ; date .٨١

Pl. XX. Æ '9

~~~~~

TIFLÍS.

95

1014

Obv. Lion l. ; above, ornaments, degradation of sun ; around,
arabesque.

Rev. Area, within lozenge, having ornament on each side, lion l.

Margin, * | ١٠١٢ تغلیس | ضر فلوس

Pl. XX. Æ 1'05

96

Same date.

Obv. Similar.

Rev. Same ; same die.

Æ 1'05

97

1075

Obv. Sun, rayed.

Rev.

١٠٧٥

تفلیس

فلوس

ضرب

Æ 1.

98

1148

Obv. Lion seizing bull r.

Rev.

فلوس

ب

٨ ضرب ١٤

تفلیس

Æ 1.

99

Same date.

Similar, but


 ١١ ضرب ٨
 ضرب

Æ 95

~~~~~



Τ Ú Ī.

---

100

No date.

Obv. Elephant l., harnessed; around, arabesques.

Rev.

توی  
ب  
ضر  
فلوس

PL. XX. Æ '85

Τ Í R A ?

---

101

No date.

Obv. Lion l.; around, arabesques.

Rev. Fish r., between [ت]یری and ضرب

PL. XX. Æ '75

102

No date.

Obv. Elephant l.; around, arabesques.

Rev. Similar.

PL. XX. Æ '9

## KHOÏ.

103

1189

Obv. Lion l. and sun ; around, ornaments : countermark, star.

Rev.

خو  
فلسوس  
۱۱۸ ۹  
ضر

Pl. XXI. Æ 1.

104

1191

Obv. Similar: similar countermark.

Rev. Similar, but date ۱۱۹۰

Æ 1.

105

1209

Obv. Similar type.

Rev. Similar, date ۱۲۰

Æ 1.05

106

No date.

Obv. Hare r. ; around, arabesque.

Rev., within lozenge, rounded above and below,

ب  
ضر  
خو

around, arabesque border.

Pl. XXI. Æ 8

107

1241

Obv. Within arabesque border, bird l.

Rev., within arabesque border,

خوی

۱۲.....<sup>۴۱</sup>

خوب

(Restruck.)

PL. XXI. Æ 125

---

 DEMÁVEND.
 

---

108

Obv. Lion r., and sun ; around, ornaments.

Rev.

دماوند

ب

ضر  
فلوس

PL. XXI. Æ 1

---

 RESHT.
 

---

109

1233

Obv. Lion r., looking back.

Rev

 ر  
 شت  
 ۱۲۳۳  
 ب  
 ضر

PL. XXI. Æ 12

110

Same date.

Similar.

Æ 1'25

111

Obv. Parrot r., head lowered.

Rev.

ر  
ش  
فلسوس  
ب  
ضر

PL. XXI. Æ 1'05

RA'NÁSH.

112

1030

Obv. Lion r., and sun.

Rev.

ش  
عنا  
فلسوس  
ب  
[ضر]

PL. XXI. Æ '85

113

1034

Similar ; date 1.34

Æ '85

## SÁ-ÚJ BULÁGH.

114

No date.

Obv. Two geese, facing one another.

Rev., within ornamented border,

بلاغ  
ساوج  
ضرب

Pl. XXI. Æ 1.

## SHEMÁKHÍ.

115

1117

Obv. Lion l., and sun.

Rev.

شهاخه  
۱۱۱۷  
فلوس  
ب  
ضرب

Pl. XXI. Æ 95

116

1120

Obv. Horse walking l.; around, floral ornaments.

Rev. Similar, but date

ب  
۱۱۲۰ ضرب

Æ 1.

117

1110

Obv. Peacock l. ; around, branches.

Rev. Similar to (115) ; date III.

Æ 95

118

Same date.

Similar.

Æ 11

---

 SHÍRÁZ.
 

---

119

1097

Obv. Ibex running r. ; around, foliage.

Rev.

زا

شیر

فلس

—

[ض] ۱۰۹۷

Æ 95

120

Obv. Similar.

Rev. Effaced.

Æ 1



## TEHERÁN.

121

Obv. Lion l., and sun.

Rev.

طهران  
فلوس  
[ب]  
[ضر]

Æ 1.

122

1143

Obv. Lion seizing stag r.; above stag's head, ط; around,  
foliage.

Rev.

طهران  
١١٤  
فلوس  
ب  
ضر

Pl. XXI. Æ 1.25

123

1222

Obv. Peacock l.; behind, ١٢٢٢

Rev.

ن  
راايچ طهران  
١٢٢٢

Pl. XXI. Æ 9

124

Obv. Goose r., wings open.

Rev. Similar to (121).

(Restruck.)

Æ 1.

## KAZVÍN.

125

1130

Obv. Lion r., and sun.

Rev.

۱۱۳  
فلوس  
ب  
ضر قزوین

Æ '95

126

1182

Obv. Same type l.

Rev.

قزوین  
[ف]ـلوس  
۱۱۸۲  
ب  
[ض]ر

Æ 1'05 × '65

127

Same (same die).

Æ 1' × '65

128

1xx3

Obv. Horse galloping r., and sun ; beneath, floral ornament.

Rev.

قزوین  
فلوس  
ب  
ضر

Pl. XXII. Æ '85

129

Obv. Lion l.

Rev. Similar to (125), date obliterated.

(Restruck.)

Æ '85

130

1114

Obv. Ibex walking l.

Rev. Similar to (126); date

ضمر ۱۴

Æ '9

---

## KANDAHĀR.

---

131

1058

Obv. Lion l, and sun.

Rev.

قندهار

فلوس

۱۰۵۸

ضمر

Pl. XXII. Æ '9

132

Same date.

Similar.

Æ 1'

133

1107

Obv. Same type r.

Rev.

فلوس  
 ضر  
 قندهار ۱۱۰۷

Æ 8

134

1085

Obv. Lion l.

Rev.

قندهار  
 فلوس  
 ۱۰۸۵  
 ضر

Æ 95

135

1086

Similar; date ۱۰۸۶  
 ضر

Æ 1

136

Same date.

Similar; date ۱۰۸۶

Æ 12

137

1059

Obv. Lion l., seizing stag r.

Rev. Similar to (136); date ۱۰۵۹

Æ 1'05

138

1080

Obv. Horse galloping r.; above, floral ornament.

Rev. Similar; date ۱۰۸۰  
ضر

Pl. XXII. Æ '9

139

Same date.

Obv. Same type l.; above, floral ornament.

Rev. Similar; date ۱۰۸۰  
ضر

Æ '9

140

1082

Obv. Camel l.

Rev. Similar; date ۱۰۸۲

Pl. XXII. Æ '9

141

Same date.

Similar.

Æ 1'

142

Same date.

Obv. Same type r.

Rev. Similar.

Æ 1.

143

1083

Similar ; date ۱۰۸۳

Æ 9

144

Obv. Stag l. ; around, floral ornaments.

Rev.

فلوسى

قندها [ر]

Pl. XXII. Æ 75

145

*Two-dínár-piece.*

957

Obv. Antelope running l. ; above, <sup>۹۵۷</sup>سنة

Rev., within quatrefoil,

ر

قند

ه ا ر

(sic) دو دنا

ضرب

Æ 1.15



146

Same date.

Similar to (145).

Æ 1.2

147

Same date.

Similar.

Æ 1.2

148

Similar; but obv., around, branch; date effaced; rev. **ب** **ض** **ر** **د** **ي** **ن** **ا** and **ب** **ض** **ر**

Æ 1.1

149

No date.

Obv. Similar type.

Rev., within lozenge,

قند  
 هـ  
 د و دینار  
 ض  
 ب

Æ 1.05

150

No date.

Obv. Peacock l.

Rev.

س  
 فلو  
 قندهار

PL. XXII. Æ 1.05

151

Similar.

Æ 1.05

152

No date.

Obv. Within wreath, two fishes l. and r.; between them,  
star in circle.

Rev.

قند ر  
هـ  
فلوس  
ب  
[ضر]

PL. XXII. Æ 9

153

Similar.

Æ 9

154

No date.

Obv. Flower.

Rev.

ب  
ضر  
قندهار

Across field, sabre r.

Æ 1

155

1097

Obv. Two-bladed sabre (Zu'l-fikār) l.; around, floral ornaments.

Rev. Similar to (152); date,

١٠٩٧  
[ضر]

Æ 1.1

K K

156

Obv. Same type as no. (155) r.

Rev. Similar; date effaced.

PL. XXII. Æ 1'1

157

Obv. Sabre l.; around, floral ornaments.

Rev.

قندهار  
فلوس  
ضرب

Æ 7

158

Similar.

Æ 95

---

## KERMÁNSHÁHÁN.

---

159

Obv. Lion r.

Rev.

ن  
ماها  
كرنشا  
فلوس  
...

PL. XXII. Æ 9

160

1172

Obv. Boar r. ? above lion l.

Rev.

ن  
گر  
ها  
شا

Pl. XXII. Æ 55

161

1258

Obv. Elephant l. with rider; in field, ۸۵ ۶۱

Rev.

ن  
شها  
ضو کرما  
۱۲۵۱

(die of 1251.)

Æ 9

## KĀSHĀN.

162

1111 ?

Obv. Lion r., and sun.

Rev.

ن  
 [ك]اشا  
 [فل]وس  
 ب  
 ض[ر]

Æ 9

163

1132

Similar; date <sup>۱۱۳۲</sup>ب  
 ضر

Æ 1'

164

1137

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

ن  
 كاش[ا]  
 فلوس  
 ب  
 ضر

Æ 9

GANJA.

253

165

1160 ?

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

س  
فلو  
كاشان  
ب  
[ضر] ١١٤

Æ '95

166

Obv. Sun, rayed.

Rev. Similar to (162); date effaced.

PL. XXIII. Æ '9

167

Obv. Peacock l.

Rev. Similar; date effaced.

PL. XXIII. Æ 1'05

~~~~~  
GANJA.

168

1106

Obv. Lion l., and sun.

Rev.

گنجہ
فلوس
ب
[ضر] ١٠٦

Æ '95

169

1149

Similar to (168); but rev. date, گنجہ ۱۱۴۹

Æ '9

170

1123

Obv. Lion r.; beyond, tree.

Rev. Similar to (168); date ۱۱۲۳

Æ '95

171

1181

Obv. Lion r.

Rev. Similar to (169); date ۱۱۸۱

Æ '9

172

Date obliterated.

Obv. Sun;

Countermark leaf-shaped, ی

العز

عبد

Rev.

گنجہ

—

ض[و]

Æ 1'15

173

1132

Obv. Horse walking l. ; above, and in front, branch ; beneath,
flower.

Rev. Similar to (168) ; date ١٣٢

PL. XXIII. Æ '9

174

Same date.

Similar ; mint-name off field.

Æ '85

175

1158?

Obv. Similar type ; around, arabesque.

Rev. Similar ; date ^{١١٥}فلوس

PL. XXIII. Æ '85

176

118x

Similar ; obv., type r. ; rev., date ^{١١٨}فلوس

Æ '8

177

1106

Obv. Ibex r. ; above, and in front, branch ; beneath, flower.

Rev. Similar to (168) ; date ١٠٦

Æ 1'05

178

Same date.

Similar to (177); date ۱۱۰۶

Æ 1.03

179

1116

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

گنجہ
فیلوس
ب
ضروء ۱۱۱۶

Æ 1.

180

1207

Obv. Duck 1.

Rev. Similar to (172); date ۱۲۰۷ گنجہ

(Restruck.)

PL. XXIII. Æ 8

181

1215

Obv. Two-bladed sabre (Zu-l-fikâr) 1.

Rev. Similar; date ۱۲۱۵

PL. XXIII. Æ 7



MÁZANDERÁN.

182

1138

Obv. Lion r., and sun.

Rev.

فلوس ضر

—

۱۱۳

مازندران

PL. XXIII. Æ 95

183

Date obliterated.

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

مازندران [ن]

—

فلوس [ضر]

Æ 1.

184

1140?

Obv. Lion seizing stag r.

Rev.

فلوس ضر

—

۱۱۴

مازندران

Æ 105

185

1140?

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

ما[ز]ند[را]ن

فلوس ضر

Æ 1'

186

Date obliterated.

Similar.

Æ 1'

187

1159

Obv. Similar type, lion l., stag r.

Rev.

[ماز]ند[ران]

فلوس

159

ضر

Pl. XXIII. Æ 1' x 7

MESH-HED.

188

Obv. Lion l., and sun.

Rev.

مقدس[س]

مشهد

فلوس ضر

Æ 95

189

Obv. Sun, rayed.

Rev.

مقدس

ضر مشهد

Æ 8

190

1205

Obv. Elephant l., and driver ; countermark راج

Rev.

مقدس

مشهد

1205

فلوس ضر

Æ 1'

191

1246

Obv. Same type as (190) r., beneath, ۱۲۴۶

Rev. Similar to (190); no date.

Æ 9

192

Similar; no date visible.

Pl. XXIII. Æ 85

193

Obv. رايح in monogram.

Rev. Similar; no date visible.

(Restruck.)

Æ 85

 HERÁT.

194

1134

Obv. Horse galloping l.; above, سنة ۱۱۳۴

Rev.

هرات

 فلوس ضرب

Between lines, two-bladed sabre (Zu-l-fiḡár) l.

Æ 1'

HAMADÁN.

195

1054

Obv. Eagle r. devouring partridge ?

Rev.

همدان

فلوس

۰۵۴

ب

[ضرب]

PL. XXIII. Æ 1.

YAZD.

196

Obv. Lion l. and sun.

Rev.

يزد

فلوس

ضرب

PL. XXIII. Æ 1/2

MEDALS.

GOLD.

1

REWARD OF VALOUR.

1297

Obv. Within wreath of laurel and oak, on base, lion l. holding
sabre with r. fore-paw ; behind, sun.

Rev. Area

شاه قاجار

ناصر الدین

السلطان

۱۲۹۷

Margin, هر شیردل که دشمن شه را عیان گرفت
از آفتاب همت ما این نشان گرفت

Pl. XXIV. Δ 1'4, Wt. 222.

SILVER.

2

1273

Obv.

شاهنشاه ناصر الدین

Bust of Sháh r., in uniform.

Rev.

به فخر دولت علیه ایران

Within wreath of laurel and oak, lion and sun, as (1) ;
above, plumed crown ; in ex., ۱۲۷۳

Pl. XXIV. Δ 1'1, Wt. 180.

3

1293

30th year of reign, and centenary of Kájár Dynasty.

Obv. Same as (1) : same die.

Rev. Within laurel-wreath,

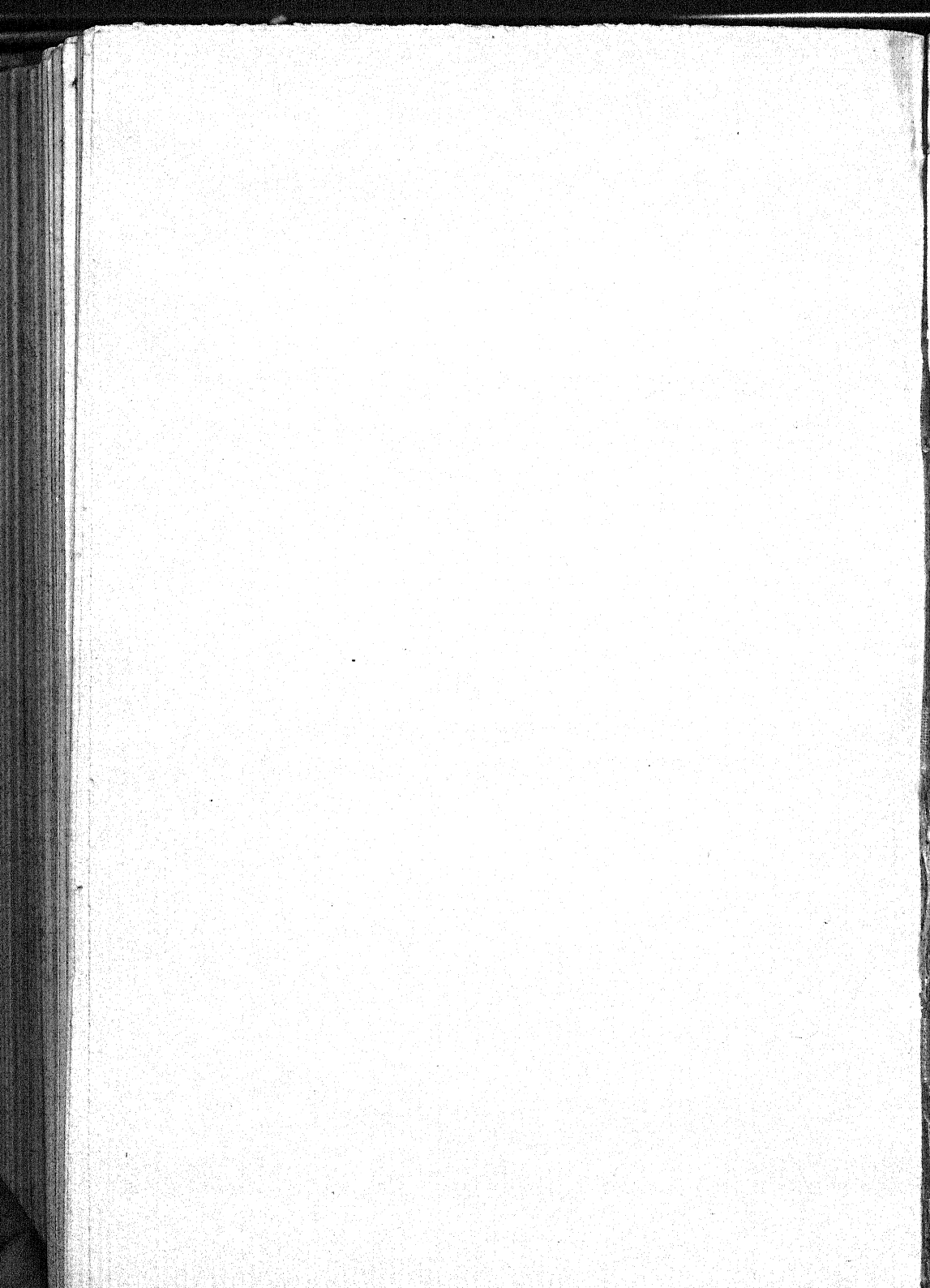
هو الناصر
بیادگار قرن جلوس
همایون که قرین سال صدم
سلطنت قاجار است در ضرا
بخانه دولتی ضرب شد

۱۲۹۳

(vowelled, قرن جلوس, last , probably is intended for صدم)

In border, P F

PL. XXIV. R 14, Wt. 352.



SUPPLEMENT.

ISMA'IL I.

SILVER.

12*

Nimrúz, 9½2.

Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله
محمد
الله الله
سو على و
ر

Margin, in cartouches,

[على حسين] [على] جعفر | سى على محمد | على [حسن] [محمد]

Rev. Area

[السلطان العادل]
بو
[الها] [د]ى ا المظفر
[ا] شاه در
[سم] عيل بهاخان
الله نه
... ملكه وسلطا

In centre, within hexagon,

ضرب
نيمر
وز

12a

Herát, 927.

Obv. Area similar to (12*), varied.

Margin,

على ... حسن | على جعفر | موسى على محمد
 على حسن محمد

Rev. Area similar to (12*), but ends ^{rv} الله ملكه .
 خلد

In centre, within six-foil,

هرة
 ضرب

R 1, Wt 71.9

15a

Nímrúz, 928.

Obv. Similar to (12*); margin more complete.

Rev. Area similar to (12*); date ^{ra} [اس] معيل

In centre, within hexagon,

وز
 نيمرو
 ضرب

R 85, Wt. 59.1

15b

Tabríz, 929.

Obv. Area similar to (11), varied.

Margin, in cartouches,

على محمد حسين | على موسى [ع] جعفر | [على محمد حسن] |
 على محمد حسن

Rev. similar to (15); but order of words varied, and
in centre, within quatrefoil,

تبریز
ضرب
سنة
۹۲۹

Æ ۹, Wt. 121

17a

Ardebil, date off field.

Obv. similar to (17), in circle, على and ولى united: margin
almost entirely wanting.

Rev. similar to (15); but ends

[الص] فوج خلد الله
ملكه

In centre, within sixfoil,

بیل
ارد
ضرب

Æ 85, Wt. 120

18b

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area as (17a).

Margin, سجاد صادق کاظم ... تقی ...

Rev. Area, within eightfoil,

السلطان شاه
اسماعيل
بهادر خان
بلا بن [ده] (?)
شاه [کر] (?)

Æ 9, Wt. 119.4

ṬAHMÁSP I.

SILVER.

27*

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. similar to (25).

No traces of marginal inser.

Rev.

[ا]سلطان[ن] العا[د]ل

[الكامل] ال[ها] [د]ع

[ابو] [خا] [ن] (?)

—

..... ف.....

In centre, within ornamented quatrefoil,

بھادر

طہماسپ

شاہ

Æ '85, Wt. 121'

27**, 27***

Similar.

Æ '85, Wt. 119'

Æ '85, Wt. 120'

MUḤAMMAD KHUDABANDA.

G O L D.

27a *

Iṣfahán, 987.

Obv. Area similar to (27a) ; but رسول الله

Margin, within cartouches,

علی جعفر
... م

Rev. Area محمد السل^[1]م آبائه
[غ]لام امام مهدی علیه و
محمد
[سد]ط[ان] الحسین خا[د]
[ابو المظفر] باد [شاه بن] طهماسب [شاه]

In centre, within circle,

ن
اصفها
۹۸۷
ضرب

AV '65, Wt. 71.4

27a **

Kazvín, 987.

Obv. Area, within border of many foils, similar to (27a*).

Margin, within cartouches,

علی حسین (?) علی جعفر
[محمد] موسی علی محمد
علی حسن (?)
علی حسن
محمد

Rev. Area similar (to 27a*) ;

[ابو] المظفر بادشاه بن طهماسب شاه]ه] legible.

In centre, within circle,

قزوین
ضرب
۹۸۷

AV '8, Wt. 71.

27a***

Kazvín, fifth year, 989.

Obv. Area similar to (27a).

Margin, traces of names of Imáms.

Rev. Area,

[غ]لا[م]ام محمد مهدى و [با]د [شاه الس]لطان[ن]
الحسين[ع]

In centre, within border of many foils,

قزوين
هـ ٨٩
ضر

A^v 75, Wt. 71.4

'ABBÁS II.

SILVER.

36b

Isfahán, 1064.

Obv. Area

لله
لا اله الا اهل
 لله
سور الى و
 محمد
 الله

Margin as (36).

Rev. similar to (36), differently arranged, but ends

١٠٦٤
 ضر اصفهان
 ب

Æ 1.55, Wt. 561.

38a

Ardebíl, 1067.

Similar to (36) ; but rev., differently arranged, ends

١٠٦٧
 اردبيل

...

Æ 1.3, Wt. 137.5


SULAIMÁN I. (SAFÍ II.)

SILVER.

74*

Eriván, 1104.

Obv. similar to (74).

Rev. Similar to (62); but 


R 1, Wt. 113

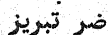
SULTÁN HUSAIN.

SILVER.

101a

Tabríz, 1125.

Obv. similar to (88), rev. to (101); but 



R 9, Wt. 104.3

MAḤMÚD.

197a

Ḳandahár, date wanting.

Obv. area, within square,

لا إله إلا الله
الله
محمد
رسول

Margin, in segments,

ابا بكر | عمر | عثمان | علي | ح

Rev.

[زدا] ز [مشرق] [ایار] [انچو]

سکه

[قر] ص آفتاب محمود جهانگیر ه

شا

[ن] تساب قندهار

سیا [د] ت

Æ 9, Wt. 104

NÁDIR.

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Similar to (236); but date 1152

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	"		"	Sháh Rukh	285	88
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همدان Hamadán	AR	938	Šafavis	Ṭahmásp I.	20	13
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	AR	1097	"	Sulaimán I.	66	34
بلدهء طيبه	"	1240?	Kájárs	Fet-h-'Alí	525	171
" "	"	1244	"	"	531	173
" "	"	1245	"	"	534	173
" "	AR	1246	"	"	482	158
" "	"	1250	"	"	487	160
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" "	"	1214	Kájárs	Fet-h-'Alí	460	151

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" "	"	1251	"	Muḥammad	551	179
" "	"	1253	"	"	557	181
" "	"	1277	"	Náṣir-ed-dín	623	201
" "	Æ	"	"	"	196	261

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ارض اقدس	[, ,]
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بلده طيبه	همدان
حجور سعد	ايروان
دار الارشد)	(ارذبيل
دار الامان	كرمان
دار الايمان)	(قم
دار الخلافه	طهران
” ”	شاه جهان اباد (دهلى)
دار الدوله	كرمانشاهان
دار السرور)	(بروجرد
دار السعده	زنجان
دار السلطنه	اصفهان
” ”	تبريز
” ”	طهران
” ”	قزوین

MINT.	TITLE.
دار السلطنه	لاهور
” ”	هرات
دار الصفا	خوى
دار العبادہ	يزد
دار العلم	شيراز
دار المہرز	رشت
دار الملك	طبوستان
دار المومنين	استرآباد
” ”	كاشان
مشهد الرضا	مشهد
مشهد امام رضا	”
مشهد مقدس	”
المشهد المقدس	”

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السلطان العادل الكامل الهادي الوالي ابو المظفر شاه اسمعيل

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السلطان العادل الكامل الهادي الوالي ابو المظفر شاه اسمعيل

1, 2 بهادر خان

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15, 15a خان الصفوي

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على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على محمد على
passim (order varied) حسن محمد
 اللهم صل على النبي و الولي والبتول والسبطين والسجاد والباقر
 والصادق والكاظم والرضا والتقى و النقى والزكى والمهدي
 47 cf. 18b, 651

ناد عليا مظهر العجائب
 تجده عوناً لك في النوائب
 كل هم وعسر سينجلي
 15, 652 بولايتك يا على يا على يا على

(Afghán), 197a ابا بكر عمر عثمان على

† 1 خلد الله تعالى ملكه و سلطانه و....
 7, 26 خلد الله تعالى ملكه و سلطانه
 2, 5, 8, 9, 12, 12*, 15,a 17, 17a, 21,
 25, 96, 652 خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه
 8, 12a, 18, 215, 216a, 224—230, 234—243,
 246—249, 251-2, 272 خلد الله ملكه
 10 خلد ملكه

† The phrases خلد الله often defective from condition of coins.

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AND FORMULAS OF GENUINENESS, ETC.

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ده تومان 596

ربعی 631, 640, 644

یکهزار دینار 629—643

۵۰۰ دینار 630

۵۰ دینار 646, 648, 649

۲۵ دینار 647, 650

19 عدل ضرب طهماسب شاه

رائج Mesh-hed, 260. *See also* Distichs, Ādil Shāh.

576. فلوس رائج ممالك محمد شه و ايران

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khí, 117, 118; Teherán, 123; Kāndahár, 150, 151;
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COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE YEARS OF THE HIJRAH AND OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

(This Table, after Wüstenfeld, gives the current Christian day, the Muhammadan day beginning at sunset on the Christian day preceding. New style begins A.D. 1582. See Introd. p. xviii. for a caution.)

A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.
900	1494 . . Oct. 2	941	1534 . . July 13
901	1495 . . Sept. 21	942	1535 . . " 2
902	1496 . . " 9	943	1536 . . June 20
903	1497 . . Aug. 30	944	1537 . . " 10
904	1498 . . " 19	945	1538 . . May 30
905	1499 . . " 8	946	1539 . . " 19
906	1500 . . July 28	947	1540 . . " 8
907	1501 . . " 17	948	1541 . . April 27
908	1502 . . " 7	949	1542 . . " 17
909	1503 . . June 26	950	1543 . . " 6
910	1504 . . " 14	951	1544 . . Mar. 25
911	1505 . . " 4	952	1545 . . " 15
912	1506 . . May 24	953	1546 . . " 4
913	1507 . . " 13	954	1547 . . Feb. 21
914	1508 . . " 2	955	1548 . . " 11
915	1509 . . April 21	956	1549 . . Jan. 30
916	1510 . . " 10	957	1550 . . " 20
917	1511 . . Mar. 31	958	1551 . . " 9
918	1512 . . " 19	959	1551 . . Dec. 29
919	1513 . . " 9	960	1552 . . " 18
920	1514 . . Feb. 26	961	1553 . . " 7
921	1515 . . " 15	962	1554 . . Nov. 26
922	1516 . . " 5	963	1555 . . " 16
923	1517 . . Jan. 24	964	1556 . . " 4
924	1518 . . " 13	965	1557 . . Oct. 24
925	1519 . . " 3	966	1558 . . " 14
926	1519 . . Dec. 23	967	1559 . . " 3
927	1520 . . " 12	968	1560 . . Sept. 22
928	1521 . . " 1	969	1561 . . " 11
929	1522 . . Nov. 20	970	1562 . . Aug. 31
930	1523 . . " 10	971	1563 . . " 21
931	1524 . . Oct. 29	972	1564 . . " 9
932	1525 . . " 18	973	1565 . . July 29
933	1526 . . " 8	974	1566 . . " 19
934	1527 . . Sept. 27	975	1567 . . " 8
935	1528 . . " 15	976	1568 . . June 26
936	1529 . . " 5	977	1569 . . " 16
937	1530 . . Aug. 25	978	1570 . . " 5
938	1531 . . " 15	979	1571 . . May 26
939	1532 . . " 3	980	1572 . . " 14
940	1533 . . July 23	981	1573 . . " 3

A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.
982	1574 . . April 23	1032	1622 . . Nov. 5
983	1575 . . " 12	1033	1623 . . Oct. 25
984	1576 . . Mar. 31	1034	1624 . . " 14
985	1577 . . " 21	1035	1625 . . " 3
986	1578 . . " 10	1036	1626 . . Sept. 22
987	1579 . . Feb. 28	1037	1627 . . " 12
988	1580 . . " 17	1038	1628 . . Aug. 31
989	1581 . . " 5	1039	1629 . . " 21
990	1582 . . Jan. 26	1040	1630 . . " 10
991	1583 . . " 25*	1041	1631 . . July 30
992	1584 . . " 14	1042	1632 . . " 19
993	1585 . . " 3	1043	1633 . . " 8
994	1585 . . Dec. 23	1044	1634 . . June 27
995	1586 . . " 12	1045	1635 . . " 17
996	1587 . . " 2	1046	1636 . . " 5
997	1588 . . Nov. 20	1047	1637 . . May 26
998	1589 . . " 10	1048	1638 . . " 15
999	1590 . . Oct. 30	1049	1639 . . " 4
1000	1591 . . " 19	1050	1640 . . April 23
1001	1592 . . " 8	1051	1641 . . " 12
1002	1593 . . Sept. 27	1052	1642 . . " 1
1003	1594 . . " 16	1053	1643 . . Mar. 22
1004	1595 . . " 6	1054	1644 . . " 10
1005	1596 . . Aug. 25	1055	1645 . . Feb. 27
1006	1597 . . " 14	1056	1646 . . " 17
1007	1598 . . " 4	1057	1647 . . " 6
1008	1599 . . July 24	1058	1648 . . Jan. 27
1009	1600 . . " 13	1059	1649 . . " 15
1010	1601 . . " 2	1060	1650 . . " 4
1011	1602 . . June 21	1061	1650 . . Dec. 25
1012	1603 . . " 11	1062	1651 . . " 14
1013	1604 . . May 30	1063	1652 . . " 2
1014	1605 . . " 19	1064	1653 . . Nov. 22
1015	1606 . . " 9	1065	1654 . . " 11
1016	1607 . . April 28	1066	1655 . . Oct. 31
1017	1608 . . " 17	1067	1656 . . " 20
1018	1609 . . " 6	1068	1657 . . " 9
1019	1610 . . Mar. 26	1069	1658 . . Sept. 29
1020	1611 . . " 16	1070	1659 . . " 18
1021	1612 . . " 4	1071	1660 . . " 6
1022	1613 . . Feb. 21	1072	1661 . . Aug. 27
1023	1614 . . " 11	1073	1662 . . " 16
1024	1615 . . Jan. 31	1074	1663 . . " 5
1025	1616 . . " 20	1075	1664 . . July 25
1026	1617 . . " 9	1076	1665 . . " 14
1027	1617 . . Dec. 29	1077	1666 . . " 4
1028	1618 . . " 19	1078	1667 . . June 23
1029	1619 . . " 8	1079	1668 . . " 11
1030	1620 . . Nov. 26	1080	1669 . . " 1
1031	1621 . . " 16	1081	1670 . . May 21

* Here the change to the Gregorian New Style takes effect.

A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.
1082	1671 . . May 10	1132	1719 . . Nov. 14
1083	1672 . . April 29	1133	1720 . . " 2
1084	1673 . . " 18	1134	1721 . . Oct. 22
1085	1674 . . " 7	1135	1722 . . " 12
1086	1675 . . Mar. 28	1136	1723 . . " 1
1087	1676 . . " 16	1137	1724 . . Sept. 20
1088	1677 . . " 6	1138	1725 . . " 9
1089	1678 . . Feb. 23	1139	1726 . . Aug. 29
1090	1679 . . " 12	1140	1727 . . " 19
1091	1680 . . " 2	1141	1728 . . " 7
1092	1681 . . Jan. 21	1142	1729 . . July 27
1093	1682 . . " 10	1143	1730 . . " 17
1094	1682 . . Dec. 31	1144	1731 . . " 6
1095	1683 . . " 20	1145	1732 . . June 24
1096	1684 . . " 8	1146	1733 . . " 14
1097	1685 . . Nov. 28	1147	1734 . . " 3
1098	1686 . . " 17	1148	1735 . . May 24
1099	1687 . . " 7	1149	1736 . . " 12
1100	1688 . . Oct. 26	1150	1737 . . " 1
1101	1689 . . " 15	1151	1738 . . April 21
1102	1690 . . " 5	1152	1739 . . " 10
1103	1691 . . Sept. 24	1153	1740 . . Mar. 29
1104	1692 . . " 12	1154	1741 . . " 19
1105	1693 . . " 2	1155	1742 . . " 8
1106	1694 . . Aug. 22	1156	1743 . . Feb. 25
1107	1695 . . " 12	1157	1744 . . " 15
1108	1696 . . July 31	1158	1745 . . " 3
1109	1697 . . " 20	1159	1746 . . Jan. 24
1110	1698 . . " 10	1160	1747 . . " 13
1111	1699 . . June 29	1161	1748 . . " 2
1112	1700 . . " 18	1162	1748 . . Dec. 22
1113	1701 . . " 8	1163	1749 . . " 11
1114	1702 . . May 28	1164	1750 . . Nov. 30
1115	1703 . . " 17	1165	1751 . . " 20
1116	1704 . . " 6	1166	1752 . . " 8
1117	1705 . . April 25	1167	1753 . . Oct. 29
1118	1706 . . " 15	1168	1754 . . " 18
1119	1707 . . " 4	1169	1755 . . " 7
1120	1708 . . Mar. 23	1170	1756 . . Sept. 26
1121	1709 . . " 13	1171	1757 . . " 15
1122	1710 . . " 2	1172	1758 . . " 4
1123	1711 . . Feb. 19	1173	1759 . . Aug. 25
1124	1712 . . " 9	1174	1760 . . " 13
1125	1713 . . Jan. 28	1175	1761 . . " 2
1126	1714 . . " 17	1176	1762 . . July 23
1127	1715 . . " 7	1177	1763 . . " 12
1128	1715 . . Dec. 27	1178	1764 . . " 1
1129	1716 . . " 16	1179	1765 . . June 20
1130	1717 . . " 5	1180	1766 . . " 9
1131	1718 . . Nov. 24	1181	1767 . . May 30

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
1182	1768	. . May 18	1232	1816	. . Nov. 21
1183	1769	. . " 7	1233	1817	. . " 11
1184	1770	. . April 27	1234	1818	. . Oct. 31
1185	1771	. . " 16	1235	1819	. . " 20
1186	1772	. . " 4	1236	1820	. . " 9
1187	1773	. . Mar. 25	1237	1821	. . Sept. 28
1188	1774	. . " 14	1238	1822	. . " 18
1189	1775	. . " 4	1239	1823	. . " 7
1190	1776	. . Feb. 21	1240	1824	. . Aug. 26
1191	1777	. . " 9	1241	1825	. . " 16
1192	1778	. . Jan. 30	1242	1826	. . " 5
1193	1779	. . " 19	1243	1827	. . July 25
1194	1780	. . " 8	1244	1828	. . " 14
1195	1780	. . Dec. 28	1245	1829	. . " 3
1196	1781	. . " 17	1246	1830	. . June 22
1197	1782	. . " 7	1247	1831	. . " 12
1198	1783	. . Nov. 26	1248	1832	. . May 31
1199	1784	. . " 14	1249	1833	. . " 21
1200	1785	. . " 4	1250	1834	. . " 10
1201	1786	. . Oct. 24	1251	1835	. . April 29
1202	1787	. . " 13	1252	1836	. . " 18
1203	1788	. . " 2	1253	1837	. . " 7
1204	1789	. . Sept. 21	1254	1838	. . Mar. 27
1205	1790	. . " 10	1255	1839	. . " 17
1206	1791	. . Aug. 31	1256	1840	. . " 5
1207	1792	. . " 19	1257	1841	. . Feb. 23
1208	1793	. . " 9	1258	1842	. . " 12
1209	1794	. . July 29	1259	1843	. . " 1
1210	1795	. . " 18	1260	1844	. . Jan. 22
1211	1796	. . " 7	1261	1845	. . " 10
1212	1797	. . June 26	1262	1845	. . Dec. 30
1213	1798	. . " 15	1263	1846	. . " 20
1214	1799	. . " 5	1264	1847	. . " 9
1215	1800	. . May 25	1265	1848	. . Nov. 27
1216	1801	. . " 14	1266	1849	. . " 17
1217	1802	. . " 4	1267	1850	. . " 6
1218	1803	. . April 23	1268	1851	. . Oct. 27
1219	1804	. . " 12	1269	1852	. . " 15
1220	1805	. . " 1	1270	1853	. . " 4
1221	1806	. . Mar. 21	1271	1854	. . Sept. 24
1222	1807	. . " 11	1272	1855	. . " 13
1223	1808	. . Feb. 28	1273	1856	. . " 1
1224	1809	. . " 16	1274	1857	. . Aug. 22
1225	1810	. . " 6	1275	1858	. . " 11
1226	1811	. . Jan. 26	1276	1859	. . July 31
1227	1812	. . " 16	1277	1860	. . " 20
1228	1813	. . " 4	1278	1861	. . " 9
1229	1813	. . Dec. 24	1279	1862	. . June 29
1230	1814	. . " 14	1280	1863	. . " 18
1231	1815	. . " 3	1281	1864	. . " 6

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
1282	1865	. . May 27	1301	1883	. . Nov. 2
1283	1866	. . " 16	1302	1884	. . Oct. 21
1284	1867	. . " 5	1303	1885	. . " 10
1285	1868	. . April 24	1304	1886	. . Sept. 30
1286	1869	. . " 13	1305	1887	. . " 19
1287	1870	. . " 3	1306	1888	. . " 7
1288	1871	. . Mar. 23	1307	1889	. . Aug. 28
1289	1872	. . " 11	1308	1890	. . " 17
1290	1873	. . " 1	1309	1891	. . " 7
1291	1874	. . Feb. 18	1310	1892	. . July 26
1292	1875	. . " 7	1311	1893	. . " 15
1293	1876	. . Jan. 28	1312	1894	. . " 5
1294	1877	. . " 16	1313	1895	. . June 24
1295	1878	. . " 5	1314	1896	. . " 12
1296	1878	. . Dec. 26	1315	1897	. . " 2
1297	1879	. . " 15	1316	1898	. . May 22
1298	1880	. . " 4	1317	1899	. . " 12
1299	1881	. . Nov. 23	1318	1900	. . " 1
1300	1882	. . " 12			

TABLE
OF THE
RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF
ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.

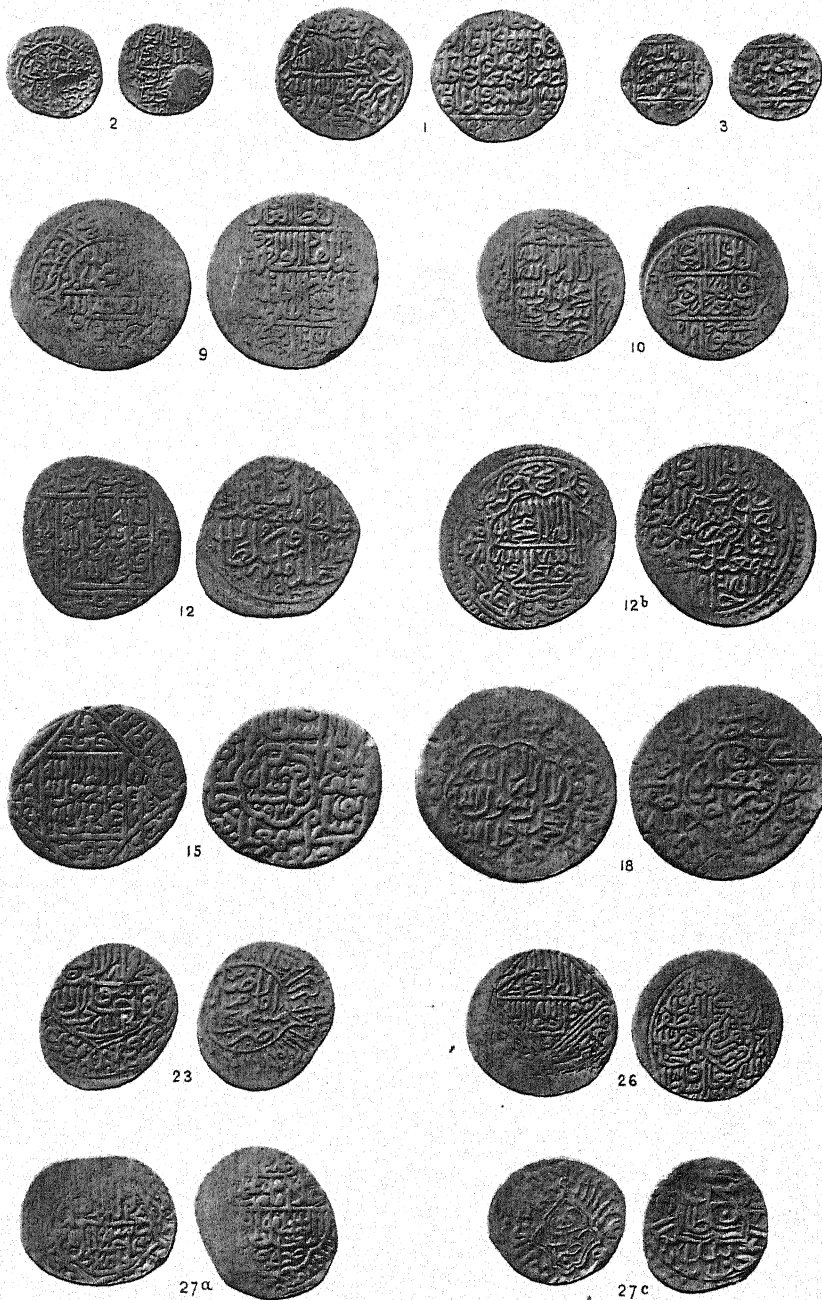
Grains	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	·064	41	2·656	81	5·248	121	7·840
2	·129	42	2·720	82	5·312	122	7·905
3	·194	43	2·785	83	5·378	123	7·970
4	·259	44	2·850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	·324	45	2·915	85	5·508	125	8·100
6	·388	46	2·980	86	5·572	126	8·164
7	·453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8·229
8	·518	48	3·110	88	5·702	128	8·294
9	·583	49	3·175	89	5·767	129	8·359
10	·648	50	3·240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	·712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	·777	52	3·368	92	5·961	132	8·553
13	·842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8·618
14	·907	54	3·498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	·972	55	3·564	95	6·156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3·628	96	6·220	136	8·812
17	1·101	57	3·693	97	6·285	137	8·877
18	1·166	58	3·758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1·231	59	3·823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1·296	60	3·888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1·360	61	3·952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1·490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1·555	64	4·146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1·620	65	4·211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4·276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1·749	67	4·341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1·814	68	4·406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1·879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1·944	70	4·536	110	7·128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4·600	111	7·192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7·257	152	9·848
33	2·138	73	4·729	113	7·322	153	9·914
34	2·202	74	4·794	114	7·387	154	9·978
35	2·267	75	4·859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2·332	76	4·924	116	7·516	156	10·108
37	2·397	77	4·989	117	7·581	157	10·173
38	2·462	78	5·054	118	7·646	158	10·238
39	2·527	79	5·119	119	7·711	159	10·303
40	2·592	80	5·184	120	7·776	160	10·368

TABLE
OF THE
RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF
ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.

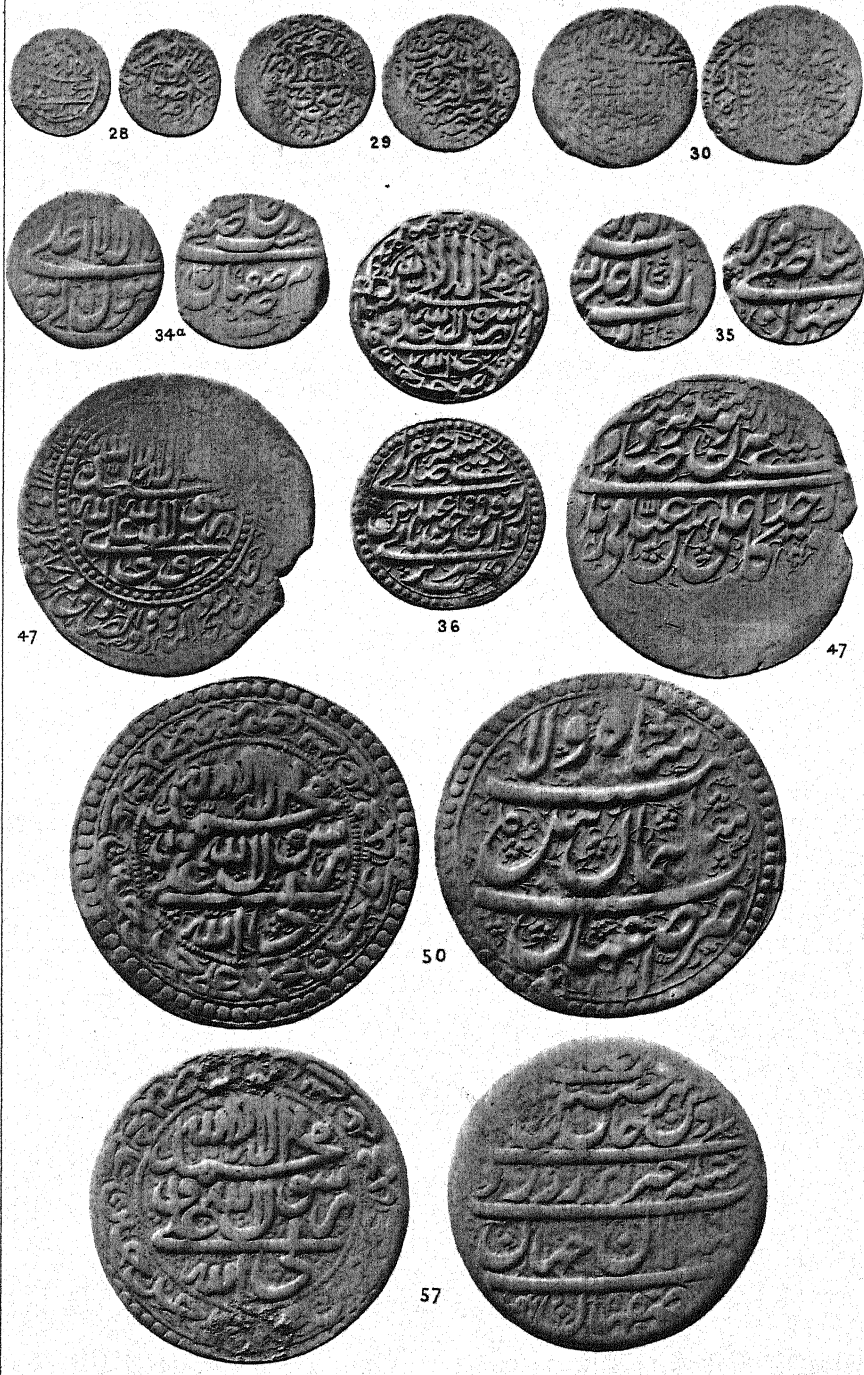
Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10.432	201	13.024	241	15.616	290	18.79
162	10.497	202	13.089	242	15.680	300	19.44
163	10.562	203	13.154	243	15.745	310	20.08
164	10.626	204	13.219	244	15.810	320	20.73
165	10.691	205	13.284	245	15.875	330	21.38
166	10.756	206	13.348	246	15.940	340	22.02
167	10.821	207	13.413	247	16.005	350	22.67
168	10.886	208	13.478	248	16.070	360	23.32
169	10.951	209	13.543	249	16.135	370	23.97
170	11.016	210	13.608	250	16.200	380	24.62
171	11.080	211	13.672	251	16.264	390	25.27
172	11.145	212	13.737	252	16.328	400	25.92
173	11.209	213	13.802	253	16.394	410	26.56
174	11.274	214	13.867	254	16.458	420	27.20
175	11.339	215	13.932	255	16.524	430	27.85
176	11.404	216	13.996	256	16.588	440	28.50
177	11.469	217	14.061	257	16.653	450	29.15
178	11.534	218	14.126	258	16.718	460	29.80
179	11.599	219	14.191	259	16.783	470	30.45
180	11.664	220	14.256	260	16.848	480	31.10
181	11.728	221	14.320	261	16.912	490	31.75
182	11.792	222	14.385	262	16.977	500	32.40
183	11.858	223	14.450	263	17.042	510	33.04
184	11.922	224	14.515	264	17.106	520	33.68
185	11.988	225	14.580	265	17.171	530	34.34
186	12.052	226	14.644	266	17.236	540	34.98
187	12.117	227	14.709	267	17.301	550	35.64
188	12.182	228	14.774	268	17.366	560	36.28
189	12.247	229	14.839	269	17.431	570	36.93
190	12.312	230	14.904	270	17.496	580	37.58
191	12.376	231	14.968	271	17.560	590	38.23
192	12.441	232	15.033	272	17.625	600	38.88
193	12.506	233	15.098	273	17.689	700	45.36
194	12.571	234	15.162	274	17.754	800	51.84
195	12.636	235	15.227	275	17.819	900	58.32
196	12.700	236	15.292	276	17.884	1000	64.80
197	12.765	237	15.357	277	17.949	2000	129.60
198	12.830	238	15.422	278	18.014	3000	194.40
199	12.895	239	15.487	279	18.079	4000	259.20
200	12.960	240	15.552	280	18.144	5000	324.00

T A B L E
FOR
CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMÈTRES AND THE
MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.

ENGLISH INCHES		MIONNET'S SCALE	FRENCH MILLIMETRES
4.		19	100
		18	95
		17	90
3.5		16	85
		15	80
		14	75
3.		13	70
		12	65
		11	60
2.5		10	55
		9	50
		8	45
2.		7	40
		6	35
		5	30
1.5		4	25
		3	20
1.		2	15
.9		1	10
.8			5
.7			
.6			
.5			
.4			
.3			
.2			
.1			

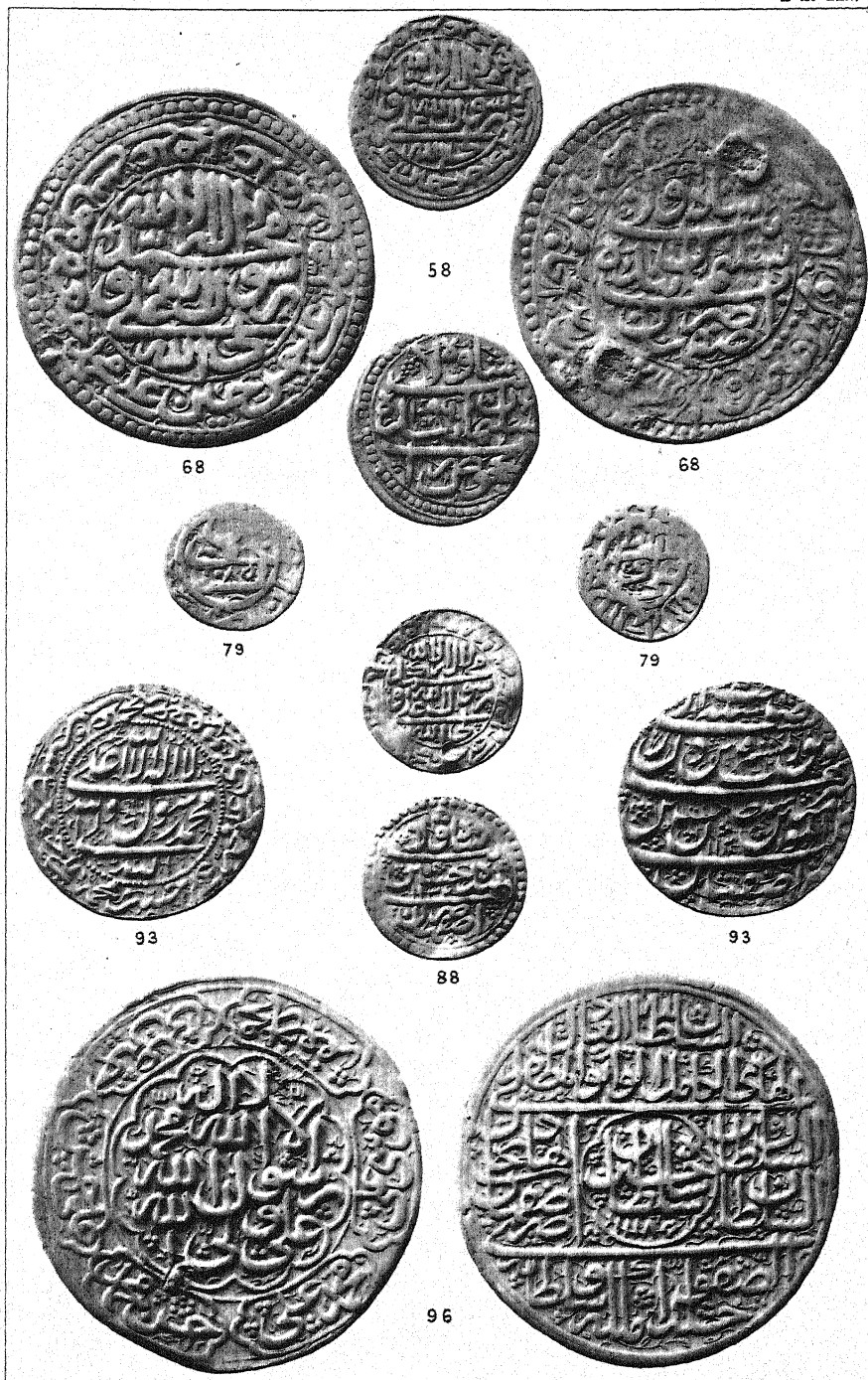


ŞAFAVIS—ISMÂ'ÎL I., TAHMÂSP I.,
MUHAMMAD KHUDABANDA.

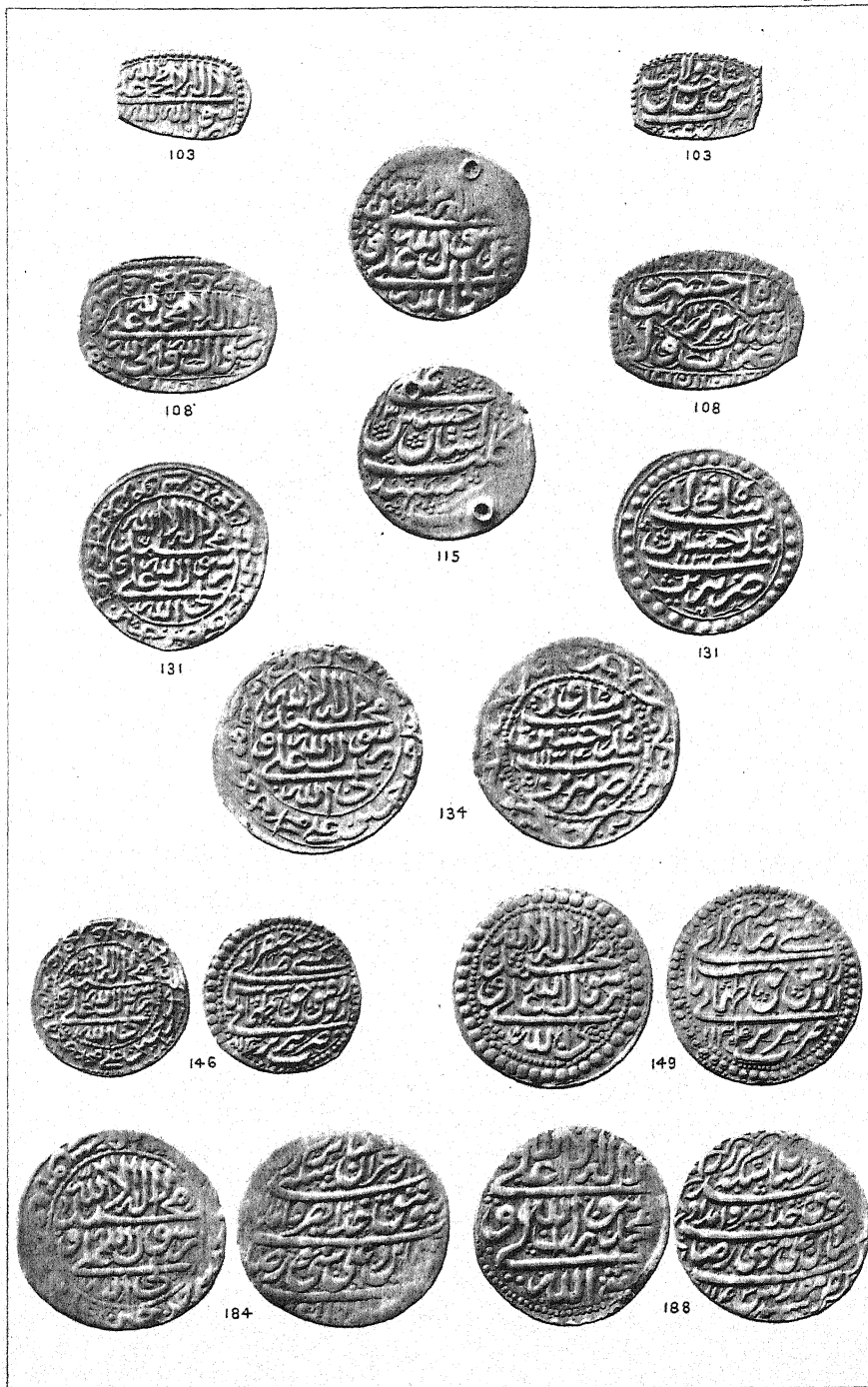


AUTOTYPE

ŞAFAVIS—'ABBÁS I, ŞAFÍ,
'ABBÁS II, SULAIMÁN I.









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198



201



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208



213



AFGHÁNS—MAHMÚD, ASHRAF.
ŞAFAVIS—ABBÁS III.



214



215



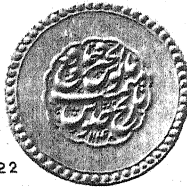
218



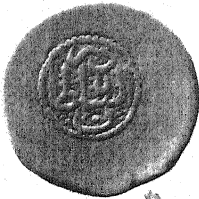
221



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ŞAFAVIS-SÂM:
EFŞHÂRIS - ÂDİL ŞÂH, İBRÂHÎM, ŞÂH RUKH:
ŞAFAVIS - SULAIMÂN II.



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AUTOTYPE



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AUTOTYP

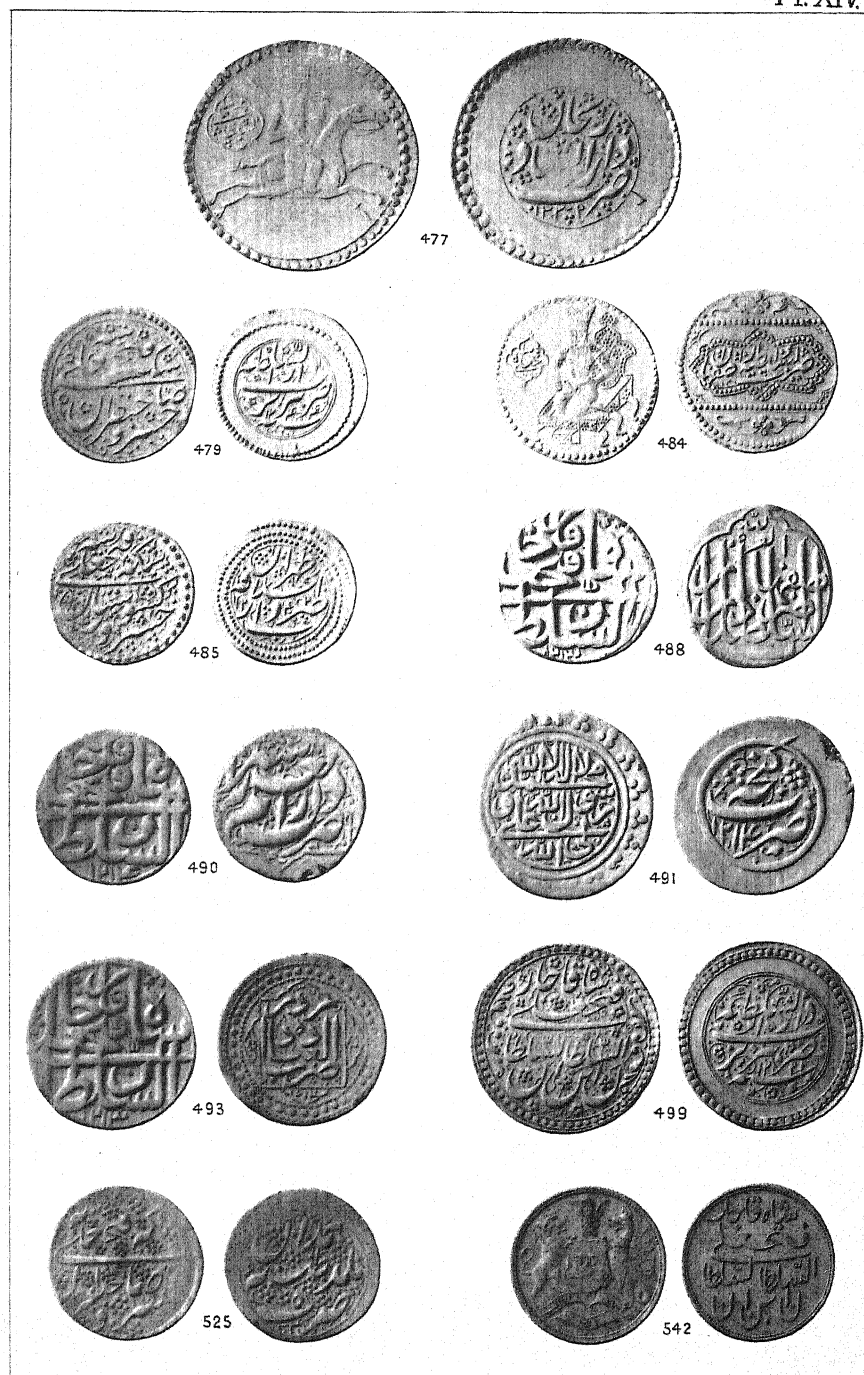
KÁJÁRS - MUHAMMAD HASAN KHÁN.
AFGHÁN - ÁZÁD KHÁN.
KHÁN OF GANJA.



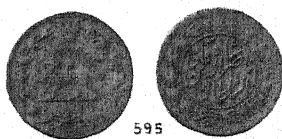
ZANDS—ABU-L-FAT-H-KHÁN, SÁDIK, 'ALÍ MURÁD,
JAA' FAR, LUṬF-'ALÍ.



KAJARS -AKA MUHAMMAD KHÁN, BÁBÁ KHÁN (FET-H-ÁLÍ)
FET-H-ÁLÍ SHÁH.



AUTOTYPE



KÁJÁRS - MUHAMMAD, HASAN KHAN SALÁR (REBEL)
NÁSIR-ED-DÍN.



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652

AUTOTYPE

KAJÁR-NÁŠIR-ED-DÍN,
TÍMURÍ - BÁBAR, (*Vassal of ISMA'IL I.*)



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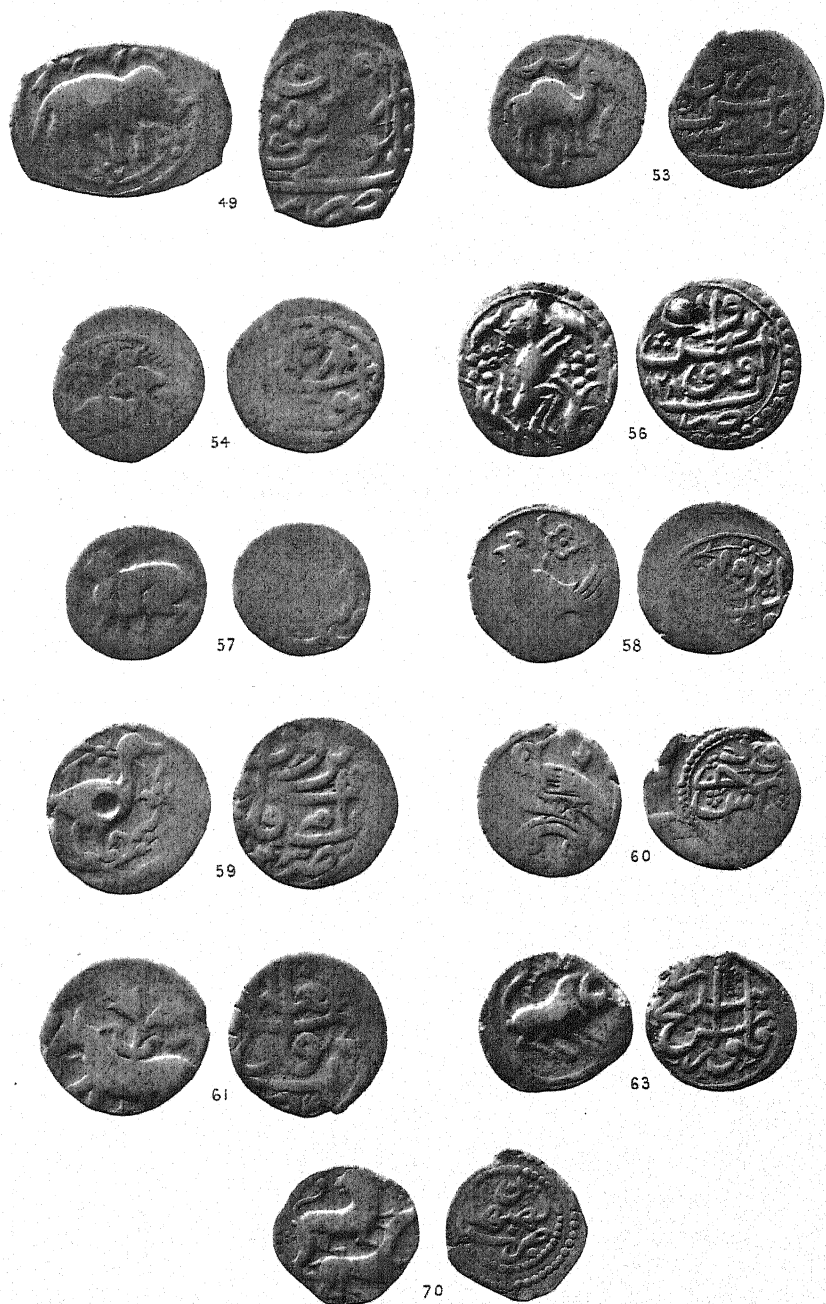
KAJÁR-NÁŠIR-ED-DÍN,
TÍMÚRÍ - BÁBAR, (*Vassal of ISMA'ÍL I.*)



COPPER.
ABÚ-SHAHR, ARDEBÍL.



COPPER.
URÚMÍ, ISFAHÁN, ERIVÁN.



COPPER.

ERIVÁN, BORUJIRD, BAGHDÁD, BANDAR-ĀBBÁS? BEHBEHÁN.



COPPER
TABRÍZ, TIFLÍS, TÚÍ, TÍRA.



COPPER.

KHOÏ, DEMÁVEND, RESHT, RA'NÁSH, SÁ-ÚJ-BULÁGH,
SHEMÁKHÍ, TEHERÁN.



128



131



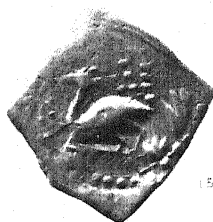
136



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144



150



152



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159



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COPPER.

KAZVÍN, KANDAHÁR, KERMANSHÁHÁN.

